#### PUBLIC CITIZEN

and

CENTER FOR JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY

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FORUM ON MALPRACTICE

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TUESDAY

FEBRUARY 11, 2003

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The Forum on Malpractice met in Room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building, at 10:00 a.m., Congressman John Conyers, Chairman, presiding.

#### **PRESENT**

THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, U.S. House of Representatives

THE HONORABLE BILL DELAHUNT, U.S. House of

Representatives

THE HONORABLE JAN SCHAKOWSKY, U.S. House of

Representatives

## PRESENT (Continued):

THE HONORABLE BOBBY SCOTT, U.S. House of

Representatives

THE HONORABLE MAXINE WATERS, U.S. House of

Representatives

THE HONORABLE TONY WEINER, U.S. House of

Representatives

THE HONORABLE ROBERT WEXLER, U.S. House of

Representatives

JOAN CLAYBROOK, Public Citizen

JOANNE DOROSHOW, Center for Justice and

Democracy

RAUL KING, Congressional Research Service

NIKKOLL BOATWRIGHT, Witness

EARLENE BURNEY, Witness

ANN MARIE CHAFFINS, Witness

RICHARD FLAGG, Witness

JODIE JOHNS, Witness

TERESA KIATSOULAS, Witness

SHERRIE KELLER, Witness

DYLAN MALONE, Witness

JUSTIN MATTES, Witness

## PRESENT (Continued):

JOHN McCORMACK, Witness

LINDA McDOUGAL, Witness

ARCHIE MOORE, Witness

ARIBA MOORE, Witness

KATHY OLSEN, Witness

FRANK RODRIGUEZ, Witness

DANIEL STRATMAN, Witness

SUSAN STRATMAN, Witness

DEBORAH SURLAS, Witness

CAMILLE TEISCHMAN, Witness

MARGARET TORTORIELLO, Witness

KIM TUTT, Witness

ED WHIDDON, Witness

LINDA WOLF, Witness

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Cathy Fulton

# 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (10:09 a.m.)3 MR. CONYERS: Good morning, everyone. We're meeting here today with friends from on and 4 off the Hill about medical malpractice. 5 forum, and we're going around the room just so that 6 7 everybody -- I'm sorry I can't offer everyone coffee and doughnuts or brunch or whatever happens at this 8 9 hour of the day in your area. We want to kind of get to know who's 10 11 talking besides just a name, and so I want to 12 introduce myself as John Convers from Michigan. on the Judiciary Committee. 13 And right next to me is my dear 14 15 colleague from Virginia. 16 MR. SCOTT: Bobby Scott from the Third 17 District of Virginia. I also serve on the Judiciary 18 Committee. 19 MR. CONYERS: And Bobby Scott was also in the Senate in the State of Virginia, and we're 20

Thank you.

happy to have him here with his experience.

MR. SCOTT:

21

1	MS. OLSEN: My name is Kathy Olsen, and
2	I am from California.
3	MR. CONYERS: Yeah, but tell us a little
4	bit. Come on, Kathy.
5	MS. OLSEN: Do you want me to go
6	MR. CONYERS: No, no. Just give us a
7	minute's worth.
8	MS. OLSEN: Okay. I came here for my
9	son, Stephen, who at page 2 was a victim of medical
10	negligence.
11	MR. CONYERS: Okay.
12	MS. OLSEN: So I am here 11 years later
13	still working on the same issue.
14	MR. CONYERS: All right.
15	MS. CLAYBROOK: Good morning, Mr.
16	Chairman. I am Joan Claybrook. I am President of
17	Public Citizen, a long time consumer advocate on
18	behalf of citizens' interests.
19	MR. KING: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.
20	My name is Raul King.
21	MR. CONYERS: It's not working. Push
22	it.

1	MR. KING: Okay. Good morning, Mr.
2	Chairman. My name is Raul King. I'm an economist,
3	an analyst in industry economics of the
4	Congressional Research Service, which is part of the
5	Library of Congress.
6	MR. CONYERS: I'm glad you're here.
7	MS. CHAFFINS: My name is Ann Marie
8	Chaffins, and I'm from West Virginia, and I'm here
9	today because a doctor took away my right to have
10	children.
11	MS. BURNEY: My name is Earlene Burney.
12	I'm from Clarksville, Tennessee, and I am here
13	because my mother was a victim of nursing home abuse
14	and neglect and it caused her death.
15	MS. JOHNS: My name is Jodie Johns. I'm
16	from Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota. I'm here
17	because my five and a half year old son has been
18	brain damaged permanently due to a very easily
19	preventable condition. He has brain damage due to
20	jaundice.
21	MR. McCORMACK: Good morning. My name
22	is John McCormack from Massachusetts. I'm a police

1	officer and a Dessert War war veteran. I'm here on
2	behalf of my daughter, Taylor, that died of medical
3	negligence and abandonment, my 13 month old child.
4	MR. CONYERS: Thank you for coming.
5	MS. TORTORIELLO: Good morning, Mr.
6	Chairman. My name is Margaret Tortoriello, and I am
7	from New Jersey, and I am here on behalf of the fact
8	that my doctor abused, lied, and mistreated me for a
9	period of 15 years, giving me 14 unnecessary
10	operations which led to my problems.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. CONYERS: Justin.
13	MR. MATTES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.
14	MR. CONYERS: Good morning.
15	MR. MATTES: My name is Justin Mattes.
16	(Unintelligible.)
17	MR. CONYERS: Thank you, Justin, for
18	coming.
19	MS. STRATMAN: Good morning, sir. I'm
20	Sue Stratman from St. Louis, Missouri, and I'm here
21	on behalf of Daniel, our 18 year old son who six
22	years ago was injured during routine hernia surgery

1	by an anesthesiologist who made many mistakes in the
2	OR and then left my son unattended. She left the
3	room, and Daniel suffered severe brain damage as a
4	result.
5	MR. POMERANTZ: Good morning, sir. I'm
6	Howard Pomerantz. I'm here with Alicia Moore, who
7	is three years old, and her mother Ariba and her
8	father Archie from Miami, Florida, and as a result
9	of medical malpractice, Alicia has lost both legs
10	above the knee, her left arm above the wrist, and
11	she has several finger stumps remaining on her right
12	hand.
13	MR. CONYERS: Welcome, family.
14	MR. FLAGG: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.
15	My name is Richard Flagg. I'm from Jersey City, New
16	Jersey, and I'm a victim of medical malpractice in
17	that I was supposed to have a tumor taken out of my
18	left lung, and they removed the right lung, and now
	left lung, and they removed the right lung, and now there's not enough lung left to operate.
18 19 20	
19	there's not enough lung left to operate.

1	Ben, who died a wrongful death due to medical
2	negligence. He was a surgeon himself. He went in
3	for a routine laproscopic gall bladder procedure.
4	The surgeon perforated the bowel and failed to
5	diagnose the complication in time, and it was a
6	failure of an entire system. No one came to his
7	aid. No one advocated for him, and he ended up
8	dying of septic shock.
9	MS. SURLAS: Good morning. I'm Debbie
10	Surlas. I'm a victim of medical malpractice on the
11	part of a hospital and an ophthalmologist. I was
12	misdiagnosed and left blind in one eye and am
13	visually impaired in the other eye.
14	MS. BOATWRIGHT: Good morning, everyone.
15	My name is Nikkoll Boatwright, and I'm from Miami,
16	Florida. I am here on behalf of my mother, which
17	died on a delay of breast cancer diagnosis.
18	MR. CONYERS: Thank you for coming.
19	MS. DOROSHOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
20	My name is Joanne Doroshow. I'm the Executive
21	Director of the Center for Justice and Democracy.
22	MR. MALONE: Thank you for having this

1	forum. I'm Dylan Malone from Everett, Washington,
2	and gross medical negligence left my son with severe
3	irreparable brain damage. He can't suck or swallow
4	or hold his head up or speak, and I'm here to tell
5	you more about him.
6	MS. TUTT: Good morning. My name is Kim
7	Tutt, and I'm from Tyler, Texas. I am here because
8	I was misdiagnosed with cancer of the jaw and had
9	some radical surgery because of a cross-
10	contamination in a lab.
11	MS. McDOUGAL: Good morning, everyone.
12	My name is Linda McDougal, and I'm a victim of
13	medical malpractice. Either months ago I had both
14	breasts removed because of an error by pathologists.
15	MR. CONYERS: Thank you very much.
16	I'm happy that all of you could come. I
17	know it was at some travail and expense, but I think
18	it's important that we all get together here today.
19	Let me ask my dear friend and colleague
20	on the Judiciary, Congressman Bobby Scott of
21	Virginia, to begin our discussion.
22	MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and

I'm pleased that you're holding this forum on medical malpractice.

We have a problem that the majority party has refused to hold a hearing on medical malpractice, notwithstanding the fact that they intend to bring a bill up which has very many provisions in it without setting the record straight.

What you saw last Congress and what we're likely to see again is the majority party intent on convincing the public the public that there is a medical malpractice insurance crisis across the country caused by frivolous lawsuits. What we'll here today is that there is a medical malpractice death and injury crisis caused by a small contingent of negligent doctors who inflict pain and suffering on an unsuspecting public.

Close to 100,000 people are killed each year due to medical malpractice. To the extent that there is an insurance problem, we'll see today that that problem is caused by a drop in the stock market and not by frivolous lawsuits or claims going up.

will establish a national statute of limitations more than likely. We haven't seen the bill. So we're just speculating that this is since they brought it up last time the same thing again this year, establishing a national statute of limitations which is much shorter than most states have. It has the bizarre effect of having a statute of limitation barring lawsuits that may come even though the injury may not have manifested itself. Many of the injuries that are inflicted, you do not know you are injured until a year or two later. That may be too late to bring a lawsuit under some of these bills.

We see caps on non-economic damages or pain and suffering. For children, elderly and others with limited income this would severely limit the amount of recovery in some of the worst cases of malpractice.

Caps on plaintiff's attorney's fees.

It's interesting to note that there's on cap on defense attorney's fees, and the defense and the insurance companies do not pay the plaintiff's

attorney's fees. So whatever the plaintiff's attorney charges the insurance company doesn't have to pay. If it's half, if it's nothing, the insurance company has to pay the same thing regardless of what the fee is.

Elimination of joint and several liability. When the health industry insures itself against a loss, they insure against the total loss. When you have to go look and find each and every person that may have had a part in your malpractice, all that does is shifts the burden on somebody who doesn't know what happened. All they know if something went wrong, and they were injured. The people that know what happened will be pointing the finger at each other, and the plaintiff will end up getting a recovery that does not represent the full recovery, but just those that they could track down and those that happen to have insurance.

Eliminating the collateral source rule which says if somebody has insurance, the benefit of that insurance goes to the wrongdoer, not back to the insurer, not back to Blue Cross/Blue Shield that

paid the bill or to the plaintiff that had the foresight of having insurance and ought to be better off because of that, but to the wrongdoer.

If anybody deserves the benefit of paying the premiums, it ought to be the person that paid the premium or Blue Cross/Blue Shield. The last person in line for that benefit ought to be the wrongdoer.

And then we have the one way preemption which says if a state has any provision less favorable to the consumer than what's in the bill, then the state law will prevail. That is a perverse situation because the state laws have good things and bad things in them, and there's a balance, and if the state wants to change the balance, they can, but to suggest all of the bad things in the bill from the consumer's perspective ought to stay and all of the good things get preempted is not fair to those who are injured.

Mr. Chairman, as I said, the majority has elected not to have a hearing so that all of the facts could come out, and I want to thank you for

1	holding this forum today so that the public can be
2	informed of the devastating damage inflicted on the
3	victims by malpractice and the fact that the
4	malpractice insurance crisis is not caused by these
5	claims. It's caused by a few wrongdoing physicians
6	and a stock market that has essentially collapsed.
7	MR. CONYERS: Thank you for getting us
8	started, Congressman Bobby Scott, Virginia. We'll
9	be counting on your experience as we move through
10	this 108th Congress.
11	I'm happy that Tony Weiner from New
12	York, a former councilman of New York, an aide for
13	many years to Senator Chuck Schumer, and a member of
14	the Judiciary Committee, has joined us today, and I
15	yield to him now.
16	MR. WEINER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
17	I appreciate the opportunity, and I will
18	be brief.
19	About the only thing surprising about
20	this push for this legislation is how, in the
21	context of the Judiciary Committee recently, how
22	unsurprising it really is. This has been a Congress

that has raised the heights of mean spiritedness and cold heartedness even more so than we thought they ever could.

This is a committee that sought to take away the rights of the victims of asbestosis, people who had breathed asbestos for years and then they lost their rights if it were up to the Judiciary Committee to even go into court and recover for the damage done to them.

This is a committee that in the heights of the worst recession and tax cuts to the very wealthiest sought to make victims again out of people who were in the unfortunate position of having to declare bankruptcy because of misfortune, forcing them to pay their credit card companies before they pay child support.

So the fact that we're here talking about a bill that would essentially penalize, again, people who are victims of medical malpractice by putting a dollar amount so low on their suffering that it was probably the equivalent of about 30 seconds of decline in the stock market for some of

the heads of these companies; the fact that the value that it puts on human life, whether it be someone of age six or 60, shows us just how mean spirited this legislation is.

And I guess in some recognition of that level of maliciousness, they are not even having a hearing to discuss it. And I must confess that if I had proposed this, I'd be a little bit ashamed of it, too.

But what we hope to do here today is to try to do what we often don't do enough of in the halls of Congress, and that is put a human face on some of the suffering, put a human face on what the results would be of this legislation.

And it's interesting to note that, you know, we always hear about medical malpractice lawsuits being the reason that premiums go up and doctors are having trouble. In my area in New Jersey and New York, doctors are complaining about medical malpractice insurance problems.

In fact, it seems that these protests always seem to arise, these rates always seem to

spike at the exact same time when the insurance 1 2 industry is having trouble in the marketplace. 3 want to find a correlation between the spike up in premiums? Don't look at number of lawsuits. 4 5 more so you can look at the stock market. You don't need to read the Legal Times 6 7 to find out when the insurance rates are going to go You need to read the business section, and 8 that's what this is all about. 9 10 This is about greed, pure and simple. 11 But look who that greed is victimizing. We're going 12 to learn today of some stories, some real life stories of people who have been through the medical 13 14 malpractice ringer. And we have to remember something else. 15 16 Here in the Judiciary Committee where we talk about 17 the judiciary, the justice system and the court 18 system are supposed to be where the little guy gets 19 his day in court against the big guy. We're 20 supposed to be here protecting the little buy. 21 The courts are never going to be the 22 place that the high priced lobbyists have to go.

They come here to Congress. The courts are the 1 2 place where individual citizens are protected 3 against abuse, and we have to make sure that that always continues to be the case. 4 5 Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have refused to have a hearing, but that is 6 7 not going to mean that our voices will not be heard. And I thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8 9 MR. CONYERS: Thank you very much. I want to note for the record that it 10 11 was through the courtesy of Chairman Jim 12 Sensenbrenner of the Judiciary Committee from Wisconsin that we're able to have this room and the 13 facilities that have been provided for us here. 14 15 I'm now turning to the member who I love 16 most to get an invitation from during the winter 17 months. 18 (Laughter.) 19 MR. CONYERS: That's the gentleman from 20 Florida, Robert Wexler, who is a lawyer of great 21 repute and I'm very pleased to say a member of the Judiciary Committee. 22

And we yield to you now at this time and 1 any invitations that you might have for the next 2 3 month or two would be happily received. MR. WEXLER: Well, thank you, Mr. 4 Convers. 5 I want to echo Congressman Weiner's 6 7 comments with respect to the worthiness of this gathering and applaud Mr. Convers and Mr. Scott for 8 9 initiating it. There is undoubtedly a medical 10 11 malpractice crisis in many parts of the country. 12 see there are two families here from Miami. 13 part of the world in South Florida, there is clearly 14 a medical malpractice crisis. Doctors in Palm Beach 15 County just two weeks ago did an informal strike and 16 went to a hotel for two days to listen to a 17 conference of insurance executives and medical 18 providers. 19 I know in other parts of the country, in 20 New Jersey and West Virginia, there have been maybe 21 more widespread strikes where medical providers have

taken to drastic action to making their point.

There is a valid point, the point being there is a medical malpractice crisis in America.

Insurance premiums have skyrocketed, but the legitimate issue that this Congress needs to address, if at all, and in particular, state legislatures need to address, is what caused the crisis and how should it be remedied.

And what this Republican Congress unfortunately presents is a cap on damages. I was shocked to learn that in Florida in the last reported year, a state of roughly 16 million people at this point, that the co-called frivolous, horrific remedies -- if you had listened to the propaganda of the last several months in Florida, you would think that every day there are awards for hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions of dollars in medical malpractice cases.

In the last reported year, which I believe was 2001, in the State of Florida, there were 231, 231 actual awards in medical malpractice cases in excess of \$250,000. That's a state of 16 million people.

And so what the doctors and insurance companies are highlighting as a remedy to this problem is to take those 230 cases of which unfortunately two people are here today that would be examples of those in the State of Florida, and destroy those people's opportunity to recover those monies, and the artificial remedy that they present is if we do that to these 230 people in Florida, the problem in Florida will go away.

If it was that simple, it probably would have been done years ago. The fact of the matter is it is not that simple. As Congressmen Weiner and Scott and Ranking Member Conyers have said, this is an issue most particularly related to the investments of insurance companies. It's an issue related to the fact that insurance companies, in addition to baseball -- but baseball is not a part of this hearing -- insurance companies are the only industry that enjoy an anti-trust exemption, and it would probably behoove this Congress to spend more time examining whether or not insurance companies deserve the antitrust exemption that they have and

whether or not consumers of health care would be better served by a congressional inquiry into the antitrust exemption of insurance companies than they are in an congressional effort to limit the ability of the victims of malpractice to recover.

I very much want to hear from the people today and, again, applaud Mr. Conyers and Mr. Scott for initiating this, and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

And if I could say one more thing, I don't know how many of you had an opportunity to watch the President during his State of the Union address. We are a country that needs to unify in the context of the war on terror, in the context of the threats that face us as Americans. I found it utterly disastrous in terms of unifying American when the President of the United States in the pomp and circumstance and the greatness of the State of the Union address on four different occasions takes the specific point of highlighting trial attorneys as being those that are causing so many of the difficulties that face this country. It was a cheap

1	effort by the greatest office in the greatest
2	democracy in the history of the world to take
3	America's very complex problems and try to pinpoint
4	an individual group of people and make them the
5	burden of the problem, when unfortunately for the
6	most part the facts do not bear that out.
7	Thank you very much.
8	MR. CONYERS: Thank you, Congressman
9	Wexler.
10	One of the Congressmen who is very close
11	to me is from Massachusetts. His name is Bill
12	Delahunt. He serves on the Foreign Affairs
13	Committee and the Judiciary Committee. He started
14	out on the Judiciary Committee. He went to Haiti so
15	many times they said, "We ought to put you on the
16	Foreign Affairs Committee, too." And he still works
17	with us, and we're very proud that he's here today.
18	I yield to him now.
19	MR. DELAHUNT: Well, thank you, Mr.
20	Conyers.
21	Let me just echo the sentiments that Bob
22	Wexler just articulated.

First, thanks to you and to Bobby Scott and to those that came forward to testify today, I think this is very important. I know I look around here and I see Anthony. I see Bob Wexler, and I know members who were not scheduled to come back until later today, but this is really very important that you're here so that we get the truth out.

Representative Wexler referred to the antitrust exemption, but even before that, your presence here as individuals who have suffered because of negligence, you are really the true story, the true story. And as Mr. Wexler indicated, to try to define and reduce this to a 30 second sound byte and put in it in strident terms an "us" versus "them" kind of confrontation disserves all of us, disserves the American people.

This has nothing to do with trial lawyers. This has to do with justice, and that's why you're here today, and I'm grateful that you're here, that you took the time, that you came down to tell your stories to members of Congress and to the American people because it's the American people in

the end, their judgment, their sense of fair play, 1 their sense of equity that make the difference in 2 3 this country. Your democracy works, and I extend my 4 gratitude along with those of my colleagues for your 5 coming here today. I look forward to hearing from 6 7 you. MR. CONYERS: Thank you, sir. 8 9 Congress Woman Maxine Waters of 10 California-Los Angeles was in the room. She'll be 11 back shortly no doubt. 12 I'd like now to turn to a gentleman I called just this morning, prevailed upon him. I 13 won't say I begged him, but from the Library of 14 15 Congress, Mr. Raul King, on whom the Congressional 16 Research Service that provides us with background 17 information; they take no position on legislation or 18 issues, but they give us just the facts, and we're 19 grateful that he could come here for a little while. 20 And I'd like him to kind of lay this out 21 about how the pricing and underwriting and the 22 business of insurance goes on, just to give us a

1	little background in that area.
2	Thank you for coming this morning.
3	MR. KING: Thank you, Mr. Conyers.
4	It is, indeed, a tremendous honor to be
5	here, but as you indicated, one hour ago I never
6	expected to be here.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. KING: And it's so interesting.
9	This year in my church, the theme at my church,
10	Greater Mount Calvary Holy Church is the Year of
11	Opportunity. Thank you for giving me this
12	opportunity to expound on an issue that's very
13	important.
14	I've been sitting at CRS for the last 16
15	years watching the insurance industry very closely.
16	I have worked in the insurance industry at a Fortune
17	100 company. I have a background in the insurance
18	industry. I'm an economist as well.
19	To be very brief, the medical
20	malpractice issue is a very, very, very complex
21	issue. It is not simple. Where we are right now,
22	we're going through a medical malpractice crisis.

It is the third one that we've had in the last three decades. We have had similar crises in the early 1970s, in the mid-1980s, and again currently.

There is a pattern in the insurance industry called underwriting cycle, and many believe that the reason why we're in this malpractice insurance crisis today is because of that underwriting cycle, and some of the factors that go into the pricing and availability of insurance.

By way of background, in the 1970s and '80s, you had a general liability insurance crisis and medical malpractice was just wrapped up in that. Today the focus is the medical malpractice area.

Many believe that the reason why we are in this crisis, like I said, is the underwriting cycle, and the number of factors that insurance companies will consider in making this product available in the marketplace.

What you're doing is you're managing a risk, the risk that a doctor will make a mistake and error. You're managing that risk, and for the insurance company to manage the risk, you have to

pay them a premium. They set a price, and that price, which is developed by an actuary, is then given to an underwriter within an insurance department. The underwriter will go into the marketplace based on competition, will then adjust those manual rates to charge a rate that they feel they can be competitive and earn a certain amount of money. The pricing and the rate making is very, very complex, and we can get into that, but what are the signals in developing those prices? What are the signals in the marketplace in developing those prices? Some people believe that because of the 16 McCann-Ferguson Act of 1945 and the industry's exemption from the antitrust laws, it allows them to set rates arbitrarily, and again, I'm laying out the

> Incidentally, the other side of the problem is what this hearing is about, the fact that

arguments for one side of the coin, which is the

underwriting cycle as a cause of this problem.

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you have frivolous lawsuits and the need for tort reform. So there are two parts to this medical malpractice issue. What I'm doing now is just laying out the underwriting cycle as one cause and getting into pricing and underwriting and how it works in the marketplace.

So the argument is that the insurance companies, because of McCann-Ferguson, they will set a price that allows them to be in the marketplace. There's usually price leadership based upon the largest company in a given state or in the region or in the country. Other insurance companies will follow the lead.

So when the economy is doing very well, when interest rates are very high, when investments are considered the yields are up pretty high, insurance companies historically, some would argue, would price their product in such a way to maximize premium income and will then invest those premium income in a very upwardly mobile, upward investment market and earn a rate of return on their investments to compensate for the lower prices

they're charging.

When interest rates are high, income is high. It's a wonderful thing. You're in the peak of the cycle, insurance cycle. Typically over the last few decades this cycle has been about six years, three years up, three years down.

What has happened in the 1990s, after the last medical malpractice crisis in the mid-'80s is that in the 1990s the markets were up. For an extended period of time interest rates were relatively low, but the bottom line is that investments were very, very high, and they can continue to price their business in such a way to maximize premium for investment purposes.

when not only the medical malpractice area but insurance in general ,not just medical malpractice, but all P&C, property and casualty insurance, when the market cycle started to turn, investments were not what they expected. Interest rates were low, and across the board rates started firming up.

Incidentally, when the market is

considered soft, coverage is readily available.

Prices are relatively low. The insurance company
will make their products available in the
marketplace, and they will aggressively sell as much
as they can because they want the business, and it's
intensely competitive.

Some would argue that this soft market that went beyond the six years but right up close to ten years, and this what the consumer groups have argued as cash flow underwriting what Bob Hunter, for example, would argue is cash flow underwriting, they run into a problem. Their investments can't cover their premium losses and underwriting losses.

So what they have to do is to increase premiums dramatically. They have to in some cases withdraw from the marketplace, change the amount of insurance they'll make available in the marketplace. Rather than selling a \$500,000 policy, they'll sell only a \$250,000 policy, and that's all that's available in a given state.

And in some cases, some insurance companies will become insolvent. Some insurance

companies will remove themselves from the marketplace in a given state. Some insurance companies will go into other lines of business because they feel they can't earn the profits that they expected in the medical malpractice or some other line of insurance. So capital moves around.

So that is one argument, the underwriting cycle argument, for why it is that we've had these three crises in the last three decades.

But on the other side of the coin, the insurance companies will argue that, look, this is a business. We're managing risk, the risk that a doctor and medical provider will make an error, and we will accept that risk in exchange for a premium, and we have to be compensated for that, and you cannot take away our right to earn a certain level of income for our business.

And the only way to address that is to look at the cost side of the equation and look at claims, and the argument is that the claims have been increasing, and that there should be a way to

manage the rapid increase in claims. They point to the explosion in litigation. We're a litigious society, and we have to do something about claims.

Hence, proposals at the state level and at the federal level to essentially have tort reform, put a cap on non-economic damages, impose a collateral rule requirement so that you cannot account for while in a trial, various other efforts of tort reform.

The idea there is that they're trying to look at the cost side. Let me just say having laid out the two principal causes, you know, for the malpractice insurance crisis, at CRS we're actually looking at this issue. We're in the early stages of looking at this, and we have done -- I have done actually some analysis looking at studies that were done, that were performed looking at the results of tort reform in the '70s and '80s, and I can say that the data is inconclusive as to whether tort reform. That's what the data would suggest.

I mean you look at the range of study.

You look at, for example -- I can just list. I

1	didn't come prepared with all of the studies.
2	MR. CONYERS: Well, I don't want to cut
3	you off, but we would have liked you to be a witness
4	before the full committee. I know you're going to
5	be working with us on this. I had questions that I
6	wanted to raise, but Attorney Ted Caylor (phonetic)
7	on my staff has suggested that we don't want to take
8	away from all of the people that have come here.
9	So I'm going to have to keep in touch
10	with you, but thank you for your willingness to come
11	forward and put this in some perspective.
12	MR. KING: Congressman, thank you very
13	much for the opportunity, and my comments seemed
14	rambled, but like you said, 45 minutes ago. I'm so
15	sorry, but it's the best I can do for now.
16	MR. CONYERS: They weren't rambled at
17	all. They were excellent. I'm very grateful to you
18	for your knowledge and for your availability.
19	MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman.
20	MR. CONYERS: Yes, sir, Mr. Scott.
21	MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would ask
22	Mr. King as he develops more information to try to

1	allocate how much of an insurance company's profit
2	is made on stock investments as opposed to the
3	premium that they charge over the losses they pay
4	out. I suspect that a lot of companies actually pay
5	out more than they bring in, but they don't worry
6	about it because they're making so much money in the
7	meanwhile in the stockmarket.
8	So the market fluctuations are actually
9	what runs the price, not the risk that they're
10	managing. If you could help us on that with your
11	research, I'd appreciate it.
12	MR. KING: Can I just share with the
13	Congressman, if you don't mind, that that issue has
14	come up. Several members of Congress have asked GAO
15	to look at that very same question, and they're
<ul><li>15</li><li>16</li></ul>	to look at that very same question, and they're doing that.
16	doing that.
16 17	doing that.  I spoke with representatives from the
16 17 18	doing that.  I spoke with representatives from the  National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
16 17 18 19	doing that.  I spoke with representatives from the  National Association of Insurance Commissioners.  They have provided data to GAO. That study is being

MR. DELAHUNT: Mr. Chairman.

1 MR. CONYERS: Yes, sir. 2 MR. DELAHUNT: Just one further request, 3 if I may. As you proceed with your analysis, I 4 would be interested in the relationship between what 5 I perceive to be an under funded health care system, 6 7 if we do, in fact, have a health care system in this country and how that translates into providers, 8 9 whether they be physicians, hospitals, nurses, whoever provides health care in this nation in terms 10 11 of the stress factor that's involved. 12 As we read through some of the synopses of those who will be speaking here today, is there a 13 14 direct relationship between the demands that are now 15 placed on health care providers and the fact that we 16 have a shortage of nurses; we have physicians that 17 are leaving; and, therefore, we don't have a health 18 care system that is adequate to prevent the kind of 19 tragedies that we know in reality occur? 20 I'd love to see that kind of analysis. 21 Okay, very good. Before MR. CONYERS: 22 Linda McDougal begins and we hear from all of you

around the table and others actually, I do want to 1 call on Joan Claybrook of Public Citizen, which is a 2 3 non-government organization that works on a lot of areas, work with the Judiciary Committee quite a 4 bit, but I'd like to recognize her at this time. 5 Ms. Claybrook. 6 7 MS. CLAYBROOK: Thank you very much, Mr. Convers. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to 8 9 testify today. 10 We are going to hear some horrendous and 11 heart wrenching stories from people whose lives have 12 been devastated because doctors have made grievous 13 errors, and they live with these tremendous 14 tragedies their whole live. It's important to hear 15 their stories and we deeply appreciate this 16 opportunity to hear them. They are truly the heart 17 and soul of this debate. 18 We must remember that what law makers do 19 will have an enormous impact on these people who 20 have been horribly injured, many of them suffering 21 for a lifetime and on so many other people. 22 Many people don't realize that up to

100,000 people a year are killed by medical malpractice. That's more than all of the traffic fatalities, all of the breast cancer deaths, and all of the AIDS deaths in this country. It's huge. This is a huge problem. Many people don't realize that.

The Bush administration says that a cap of \$250,000 is enough for all of the pain and the suffering and the losses that these and other victims have incurred. That amount, \$250,000, sounds like a lot of money. It may sound like a lot of money on space, but let's compare it to the salary and the compensation paid to the executives of the top medical malpractice insurance companies.

And we have a chart that we just point out here today. One of the most highly paid CEOs,
Paul Fishman of St. Paul Insurance Company, which
recently stopped writing medical malpractice,
received \$9.8 million in salary and compensation in
2001. The administration's cap amounts to less than
ten days of work by Mr. Fishman, ten days of work
with no pain and suffering, by the way.

Now, look at it another way. 1 2 Fishman made more in one year than the total amount 3 that 75 malpractice survivors could receive if pain and suffering were capped at \$250,000, and we 4 believe that's downright unfair. 5 As we're going to hear today, pain and 6 suffering is very real. If you're a 20 year old 7 survivor of medical malpractice with a normal life 8 9 expectancy and confined to a wheelchair, \$250,000 10 translates to \$12 a day, \$12 a day. 11 I don't know whether many people in this 12 room have tried to operate their lives out of a wheelchair. It's horrible. 13 It's terrible. It's complicated, difficult. 14 15 That's a pittance, of course, and it 16 illustrates how administration officials place the 17 interest of corporate fat cats over the interests of 18 consumers, in this case injured plaintiffs and 19 patients. 20 Those hurt most by the doctor errors are 21 those who would be harmed by this damage cap. Let 22 me say that again. Those who are most hurt by a

doctor error are those most hurt by this cap because if you have a minor injury, you probably wouldn't reach the cap, but if you have a horrendous injury, you are going to be hurt by this cap.

That seems to be getting lost in this policy debate. In fact, doctors are trying to make themselves the victims by walking off the job rather than the people in this room. It's true that doctors in some specialties have been force by the insurance companies to pay higher insurance premiums, much higher, but the insurance companies are raising rates because they lost money in the economic cycle, as Mr. King explained, not because the number of claims against the doctor or size of injury awards.

In fact, the insurance companies don't set rates based on doctor performance as they do for, say, car drivers. That is, the premiums have spiked before and they're very temporary, but they are paid for by the good doctors as well as the bad doctors, not just the bad doctors.

But the people here today don't have

temporary injuries. These are permanent. One of the best ways to address this problem nationally is prevention. To reduce the number of errors doctors make and thereby to curb the number of people who are injured and killed, and people don't sue if they're not injured, a point that's not often made.

By the way, the total cost of the medical malpractice system is \$6.7 billion a year. that's what we pay each year for dog food, \$6.7 bill a year. It's a small number in this society.

In analyzing information for the national practitioner data bank, we have determined that just five percent of the doctors are responsible for 58 percent of the medical malpractice payouts, and here we have a chart that helps to show that.

And only one in six doctors who have made medical malpractice payments have ever been disciplined. Some of the individuals in this room, I believe that Ann Marie Chaffins -- the doctor who harmed her has 40 claims against her, and she was investigated by the Medical Board, and she was given

1	probation. She is still harming people today.
2	Medical Boards must crack down on
3	doctors who repeatedly err. It's horrendous for
4	many of the people here who I've heard their
5	stories, and they have never gone to their Medical
6	Board because they know that the Medical Board
7	probably isn't going to do anything, and by and
8	large, the numbers in the national practitioner data
9	bank show that.
10	But they don't show the doctor's name.
11	There's a number by the doctor's name. So we don't
12	know who these doctors are, but we can read their
13	stories, and they're terrible.
14	The data bank should be made public, by
15	the way, and consumers then would be better able to
16	protect themselves from bad doctors.
17	Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for
18	the opportunity to talk.
19	MR. CONYERS: Well, thank you so much.
20	Before we turn to Ms. McDougal and Ms.
21	Tutt, I want to call Joanne Doroshow, who has worked
22	in this area and wants to help set us up for our

witnesses who will follow. 1 2 MS. DOROSHOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 I will be very, very brief. About 50 survivors of medical errors 4 5 have traveled to Washington today and tomorrow to talk to Congress about misguided proposals that are 6 7 being proposed by the insurance industry and the medical lobbies to try to solve an insurance problem 8 9 that the doctors are having on the backs of 10 patients. 11 Those of us in the room and those 12 consumer advocates also in the room that are working 13 very hard against this legislation know two things. Number one, these proposals will have devastating 14 15 consequences on many innocent catastrophically 16 injured people. 17 And number two, it will do absolutely 18 nothing to assist doctors who are having an 19 insurance problem. The only way to solve that 20 problem is by reforming the insurance industry and 21 its own practices. And I'll just finally say that my father 22

sold insurance for a living. In fact, he specialized in selling insurance to doctors, and he died of colon cancer because his doctor just misdiagnosed his cancer over a period of two years.

When my brother and I were cleaning out his sock drawer, we found a chronology of his doctor visits and missed diagnoses, and we know that he was leaving that for us, preparing in case we wanted to sue.

My brother and I are both lawyers, but we didn't sue, and that's the typical situation.

Only one in eight people who are injured by medical negligence in this country do sue, and very sadly just a year ago this week one of my closest friends died after a botched surgery and horrendous medical care in a Florida hospital in Tallahassee, and in assisting her family with her medical records, we know that we probably will not be able to bring suit in that case because Florida tort law is so bad for people in her situation, in her family situation, that basically it places very little value on her life.

1	These kinds of devastating medical
2	errors affect millions of us, and we're so grateful
3	for the people that have come and traveled to
4	Washington today to tell their stories. Many, many,
5	many millions of people are affected by this
6	problem, and we hope that as a result of their
7	telling stories to you today that we will be able to
8	change the perception that we need to do something
9	to reduce lawsuits or to cap damages and really
10	start focusing on the real culprit here, the
11	insurance industry.
12	So with that I would like to turn this
13	over to the people that have come to travel here
14	today.
15	MR. CONYERS: Thank you.
16	Ms. Linda McDougal of Wisconsin, we're
17	happy that you traveled here to be with us.
18	MS. McDOUGAL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	My name is Linda McDougal, and I'm a
20	victim of medical malpractice. I'm 46 years old. I
21	live with my husband and sons in Woodville,
22	Wisconsin, a small Norwegian community. My husband

and I are both veterans of the United States Navy. 1 2 This is my story. 3 About eight months ago, in preparation for an annual fiscal, I went for a routine 4 I was called back for additional tests 5 mammogram. and had a biopsy. Within a day I was told that I 6 7 had breast cancer. My world was shattered. My husband and 8 9 I discussed the treatment options and decided on one 10 that would give me the best chance of living. We 11 made the difficult, life changing decision to 12 undergo what we believed was the safest long-term 13 treatment, a double mastectomy, complete removal of both of my breasts. 14 15 Forty-eight hours after my surgery, the 16 surgeon came into my room and said, "I have bad news 17 for you. You never had cancer." 18 I never had cancer. My breast were 19 needlessly removed. The pathologist switched my 20 biopsy slides and paper work with someone else's. 21 Unbelievably, I was given another woman's results. 22 The medical profession betrayed the

trust I had in them. It's been very difficult for 1 2 me to deal with this. My scars are not only 3 physical, but emotional as well. After my breasts were removed, I 4 developed raging infections, and I had to have an 5 emergency surgery. Neither eight months later I'm 6 7 still suffering from infections, and I cannot continue the reconstruction process. I do not know 8 9 when I will be able to do this. I don't even know 10 if I will ever have anything that ever resembles 11 breasts again. 12 After I came forward publicly with my story, I was told that one of the pathologists 13 14 involved had a ten year exemplary performance record 15 and that she would not be reprimanded or punished in 16 any way until a second incident occurred. Should someone else have to suffer or 17 18 possibly even die before any kind of disciplinary action is taken? 19 20 Now there's a proposal to limit the 21 rights of people like me who have suffered permanent

life altering injuries. Arbitrarily limiting

victim's compensation is wrong. Malpractice victims may never be able to work again and may need help for the rest of their lives. They should be fairly compensated for their suffering. Without fair compensation, a terrible financial burden is imposed on their families.

Those who would limit compensation for life altering injuries say that malpractice victims would be compensated for not being able to work, meaning they would be compensated for their economic loss.

Well, I didn't have any significant economic loss. I lost wages of approximately \$8,000, and my hospital expenses of approximately 48,000 were covered by my insurance company.

My disfigurement from medical negligence is almost entirely noneconomic. As you discuss and debate this issue, I urge you to remember that no two people, no two injuries, no two personal situations are identical. It's unfair to suggest that all victims should be limited to the same one size fits all, arbitrary cap that benefits the

insurance industry at the expense of patients. 1 Victims deserve to have their cases 2 3 decided by a jury that listens to the facts of their individual case and makes a determination of what is 4 fair compensation based on the facts of that case. 5 One size does not fit all. 6 7 I could never have predicted or imagined in my worst nightmare that I would end up having 8 9 both of my breasts removed needlessly because of a medical error. No one plans on being a victim of 10 11 medical malpractice, but it happened. 12 And now proposals are being discussed that would further hurt people like me, all for the 13 14 sake of helping the insurance industry. 15 I'm not asking for sympathy. 16 happened to me can happen to you or to someone you 17 love. Maybe when it does you'll understand why I 18 have to share my story. The rights of every injured patient in 19 20 America are at stake. Limiting victims' 21 compensation in malpractice cases puts the interests

of the insurance industry ahead of patients who have

been hurt, who have suffered life altering injuries like loss of limbs, blindness, brain damage, or loss of a child, spouse or parent among many others.

Instead of taking compensation away from people who have been hurt and putting it in the pockets of the insurance industry, we should look for ways to improve the quality of health care in our country to reduce preventable medical errors that cost me my breasts, part of my sexuality, part of who I am as a woman.

Medical malpractice kills as many as 98,000 people each year, and it permanently injures hundreds of thousands of others. We must make doctors, hospitals, HMOs, drug companies and health insurers more accountable to patients. A good start would be to discipline health care providers who repeatedly commit malpractice.

We should make the track records of individual health care providers available to the general public instead of protecting bad doctors at the expense of patients.

Limiting victims' compensation will not

1	make health care safer or more affordable. All it
2	will do is add to the burden of people whose lives
3	have already been shattered by medical error. Every
4	patient should say no to legislation that does not
5	put patients first.
6	I urge you to do the same.
7	Thank you for your time.
8	MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Ms. McDougal.
9	It's those kinds of stories that we're
10	going to hear over and over again today and the
11	devastating effect that some of these proposals will
12	have on victims of malpractice. So I thank you, Ms.
13	McDougal for sharing your story with us.
14	Our next witness will be Kim Tutt of
15	Texas, who had surgery to remove another incorrect
16	diagnosis.
17	Ms. Tutt.
18	MS. TUTT: Thank you.
19	My name is Kim Tutt, and I'm from Tyler,
20	Texas. I'm a 36 year old married homemaker with two
21	young sons.
22	When I was 34 years old, I was told by

my doctor that I had small cell neuroendocrine 1 carcinoma, a fatal form of cancer. My doctor told 2 3 me I was going to die. I was forced to say goodbye to my 4 friends and family and to tell my little boys that I 5 wasn't going to be there to watch them grow up. 6 7 I drafted a will and tried to accept my fate. My cancer doctors told me that if I underwent 8 9 a radical surgery, it would buy a little time, maybe 10 six months if I was lucky. 11 I had two small boys to think of. 12 time I could gain to spend with them was worth the pain and expense. So I underwent five very painful 13 radical procedures, and I have a few more to go. 14 15 My lower jaw and teeth were removed, and 16 my face was reconstructed with the bone taken from 17 my lower leq. You can imagine the shock I felt when 18 my surgeon called me into his office and told me 19 that there had been a pathology mistake, and that I 20 did not then nor did I ever have cancer. 21 All of my pain and suffering was 22 completely preventable.

You can also imagine the rage I felt when I found out that all of the original pathologist would have had to do was competently double check his pathology records to see whether there had been an opportunity for a mistake and then perform a couple relatively simple DNA type tests on the cells from my slides.

I later found out that this type of cancer is extremely rare in young, healthy women, and further, my doctor knew this, and at least per his subsequent testimony, suspected a cross-contamination or problem of some sort. Rather than check is very own limited business records for other possibly cancer patients he may have had in and around the time my specimen was received, prepared, and evaluated, he asked his receptionist to look over his records and let him know what she found.

You can further imagine my disgust when

I found out that President George W. Bush is

desperately trying to limit the ability of people

like me to hold responsible those who have harmed us

and to obtain a complete recovery from them for our

mental anguish, pain, suffering, and physical impairment.

Even though I couldn't be there for my family physically when I was healing and I am left to deal with the attendant emotional scars every day for the rest of my life, President Bush's plan to limit non-economic damages to a \$250,000 maximum will likely leave a jury of my peers unable to award damages in excess of that amount for patients like me because I have chosen to be a homemaker and do not seek a direct contribution to my family's income.

Since the pathology and his now practice liability insurance carrier hotly contested the pathologist's liability in the matter, I was forced to obtain trial counsel to represent my interests.

If I live to be 75 years old and assuming my attorneys receive their 30 percent of my recovery for their services, that would leave me less than \$12 per day for my damages.

Something is wrong with this picture. The real truth is that the cap on non-economic

1	damages is ultimately a complete bar for most
2	victims of medical malpractice. It is no secret
3	that greedy insurance characters carriers
4	sorry. That was mistake carriers
5	(Laughter.)
6	MS. TUTT: fight most, if not all, of
7	the medical malpractice claims they get. Why?
8	Because it is often a very effective deterrent to
9	the claim ever being pursued in the first place.
10	Under President Bush's plan, most
11	attorneys will no longer be able to accept
12	representation of these type of cases on a
13	contingency basis. Why? The cost with the
14	insurance carriers will and often does exceed the
15	proposed \$250,000 maximum.
16	Simply put, if attorneys cannot recover
17	compensation for their hours of complex and economic
18	investment in experts, et cetera, to build a
19	plaintiff's case, they quite honestly cannot
20	economically justify taking these type of cases.
21	Where does that leave the victim of
22	these avoidable mistakes? Helpless unless they can

afford to pay as they go for legal services on their case.

I am a conservative Republican for

Texas. I voted for Bush both as governor and as

President. I'm here to tell you that medical

malpractice can happen to anyone. It's not only the

liberal Democrats who are harmed and file suit, but

conservative Republicans, too.

Regardless of your political position, I ask you to put yourself in my shoes. Would you accept the experiences that I have endured and continue to endure for \$12 a day? I really do not think you or anyone else would.

I invite any doctor or any politician that wants to limit damage awards to come and look me in the eye and tell me that the pain I've suffered and will continue to suffer is only worth \$12 a day for the rest of my life, and if they can't do that, then they have no business preventing the next person who is harmed as badly as I have been from recovering a just amount either.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much, Ms.

Tutt.

And I think both of the last two witnesses have shown how devastating the \$250,000 cap can be. If someone has huge lost wages, they can be compensated in the millions of dollars.

However, those who do not have the economic damages would be limited in both cases to \$250,000.

Our next witness is Kathy Olsen of California. Kathy Olsen of California is going to speak about her 12 year old son.

MS. OLSEN: Thank you very much for having this committee meeting. I appreciate the fact that Congressmen here are willing to hear from true victims and patients of medical negligence.

Eleven years ago our son Stephen was made blind and brain damaged by the medical malpractice. Then he became a victim for the second time.

In California the law is known as MICRA, Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act of 1975. We soon learned that justice, which was supposed to be blind, was instead rendering our son literally

blind.

Last month the President said if you're looking for a solution, look at the states, the states which have done a good job helping their patients out. California is one example.

Mr. President, if you think California law is an example for the nation, I say look at Stephen Olsen. Stephen was two years old when he fell on a twig in the woods which penetrated the sinus area. He was operated on the same day and released.

When he began to show signs of fever and lethargy, we took him back to the hospital. He was admitted after the third medical visit. We asked doctors to scan Stephen. He was rubbing his forehead.

We were told by them that a scan was not necessary. The scan which we asked for, which the President said last month in Pennsylvania was defensive medicine, it would have cost \$800 and would have detected the brain abscess that eventually injured my son's brain.

To the President and his supporters, my son could have used defensive medicine, as he criticized, for it was undisputed in our case that that Stephen, had he received the \$800 scan as we requested, would have been perfectly normal today.

Mr. President, you still think defensive

medicine is bad medicine. I say look at Stephen
Olsen.

Stephen's injuries, which left him blind, brain damaged, was caused by repeated negligent acts and incompetence. "Repeated negligent acts and incompetence," those aren't my words. Those are the words of the California Medical Board.

At trial, the jury of our peers had an opportunity to hear both sides and decided because of the severity of his injury and the extreme negligence of the malpractice that Stephen's pain and suffering should be worth \$7 million. As soon as the jury left, the defendants asked the judge to lower the award to the one size fits all \$250,000 cap.

Upon hearing this, the jury foreman, which he wrote in the paper, expressed his outrage.

Last month the President said the system looks like a giant lottery, and to that I say my son never purchased a ticket for this lottery, and if you think malpractice victims are somehow winners in some kind of lottery, I say look at Stephen Olsen.

So the truth is that California's malpractice law has failed innocent victims, consumers, and taxpayers. Under this law people are victimized twice, once by the wrongdoer and again by the laws that deny them their right to hold the wrongdoer accountable.

And this law is regressive by hurting the most seriously injured victims, those who are permanently and catastrophically injured by medical negligence. And who is doing the pain and suffering? In California, and now proposed nationwide, no matter how old you are or how disabled you become or how catastrophic your injuries are, there is a one size fits all limit on your pain and suffering.

For my son Stephen who became blind, 1 brain damaged, acquired cerebral palsy and suffers 2 3 from many severe disabilities, that works out to be \$4,000 a year for his expected lifetime. 4 amount to us is not fair. Is it really fair? 5 moral? 6 7 My answer is no. We are an example, not the issue, but many of these people are here today 8 9 because not only was Stephen Olsen injured. 10 are many like Stephen who never get the opportunity 11 to have their day in court. He was one of the lucky 12 ones. 13 We appreciate your time, and thank you 14 very much. 15 MR. WEINER: Mr. Scott, if I could, first I want to thank Ms. Olsen for telling her 16 17 story. 18 One thing we have already seen in the 19 three cases, it demonstrates a little bit of the 20 problem with this bill, is that in addition to 21 showing contempt for victims and the obvious overt 22 contempt for attorneys, this legislation shows

contempt for juries. It shows contempt for the idea that 12 or six or nine or eight of our fellow citizens have the intelligence to get together in a courtroom, listen to a complex trial, and draw a conclusion for themselves. You know, we have a tendency around here to believe that we have all of the answers, and I always hear some of my colleagues talk about returning power to the people, returning power to the states, returning power to families. If there was ever a power grab, if there was ever an attempt to show disdain for the average, for the knowledgeable, for the regular America, this is it because I have must more confidence in Kathy Olsen, a jury of Kathy Olsen's peers than I do in a group of insurance lobbyists on Capitol Hill. MS. CLAYBROOK: Mr. Chairman, if a jury can decide the death penalty, why can't they decide an amount of money for an injured victim? MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much. This also shows the value of the

Patient's Bill of Rights. When an HMO decides that

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a test will not be given and you have results such 1 as this, the HMO ought to share some of the 2 3 responsibility. Under present law, they have no responsibility for those decisions. 4 5 Dylan and Christine Malone of Washington 6 State. 7 MR. MALONE: Thank you. I'm Dylan Malone from Everett, 8 9 Washington, and my son Ian was horribly and 10 irreversibly injured due to some medical errors that 11 were made at his birth, and I want you to know that 12 not all medical malpractice errors are simple 13 errors. Some of the stories that you can hear 14 15 from the people in this room describe disgusting, 16 almost criminal behavior on the part of these 17 doctors. It's a tiny minority of the health care 18 profession, but we have to deal with them. 19 In our case, an obstetrician used a drug 20 to induce labor that should never be used for 21 inducing labor. It's an ulcer medication. It

caused powerful contractions that instead of lasting

1	for seconds went on for four and five minutes and
2	prevented the blood from flowing in my laboring
3	wife's womb. So my son was suffocating. And about
4	20 minutes before he was born, his heart just
5	completely stopped beating.
6	The people in the birth center knew they
7	had lost the heart beat. You can hear them. The
8	birth was videotaped, and you can hear them
9	discussing amongst themselves, "I can't get a heart
10	beat. Can you find one?"
11	"No, not really."
12	But they chart on their chart, "Good,
13	strong fetal heart tones every five minutes."
1 /	
14	My son is born. He's not even blue, but
15	My son is born. He's not even blue, but he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not
15	he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not
15 16	he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not breathing. He has no heart beat at all, of course.
15 16 17	he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not breathing. He has no heart beat at all, of course.  They write he has an Apgar of 5, which means that
15 16 17 18	he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not breathing. He has no heart beat at all, of course.  They write he has an Apgar of 5, which means that he's breathing and has some color.
15 16 17 18 19	he has a grayish pallor to him, and he's not breathing. He has no heart beat at all, of course.  They write he has an Apgar of 5, which means that he's breathing and has some color.  Again, you can see all of this on the

down?"

He's been down for four minutes. It had been nine minutes, and just lie after lie.

They take my son to the intensive care unit at Children's Hospital. The doctors at Children's Hospital ask for a report of what happened to this baby. They hear that they supposedly had good heart tones, and they told us, "You know, you'll be taking your son home. You'll be breast feeding by Monday. He's going to be all right."

And it took weeks before the doctors looked at the video of his birth and realized that they had been lied to, and there were treatments and therapies they could have tried in the intensive care unit that they forewent because they didn't think they had a serious injury.

These are outrageous cases. So we filed a complaint with our state's Department of Health, and the Department of Health took two years to take any action at all, and they found that the Birth Center was responsible for the death of one child in

another case and then the severe injuries to my son. 1 2 What do they do? A \$3,000 fine, and 3 they had to take a CPR course. They're still practicing. 4 What this bill is doing, I've heard no 5 proposal in the Capitol that will lower the 6 7 incidence of malpractice and make medical review boards and departments of health do a better job of 8 9 enforcing their law and protecting their citizens. Instead I just hear a drive to shift the burden away 10 11 from the insurance companies and onto the taxpayers. 12 We were told when we brought our poor, 13 broken son home from the hospital and he couldn't swallow so that he was being fed through a tube in 14 15 his intestines, and he was having seizures dozens of 16 times a day; we had to suction out his airway with a machine so that he wouldn't suffocate on his own 17 18 saliva, and we were told -- we went to our HMO and 19 said, "What should we do?" They didn't want to 20 provide nursing care. 21 They said, "Put him up for adoption, you 22 know, and the state will provide everything he

1 needs."

That's where the burden is going to land. As you erode the rights on our side of the table -- and I'm very concerned that this is becoming in the eyes of the press a fight between doctors and lawyers, and you know, there is another seat that table, and that is the victims, and they need a voice in this argument.

And I think if you want to lower the cost of medical malpractice insurance, you need to take the outrageous stories like mine and see that those people are taken out of the practice, and you'll find a much healthier way to reform the system.

Thank you.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Dylan for your testimony. It shows what can happen, the kinds of outrageous behavior that's going on and what this bill would do to limit your resource.

Richard Flagg of New Jersey.

MR. FLAGG: Thank you for allowing this forum, and thank you to Public Citizen and the

Center for Justice and Democracy for caring. 1 2 My name is Richard Flagg, and I'm 62 3 years old. I reside in Jersey City, New Jersey. I'm a veteran from Vietnam, a father, and a victim 4 5 of malpractice. In September 2000, I was admitted to the 6 7 hospital in New Jersey to have a simple, small tumor from my left lung. At the time it was considered to 8 9 be optional surgery, and the only reason it was there was because I was having bleeding problems if 10 11 I ever had a lung infection. 12 So I went in with that thought in mind, and the doctors paid no attention to protocol. 13 hospital paid no attention to protocol. 14 15 wheeled me into the operating room without asking 16 why I was there, what I was going to be operated on 17 for, and as a consequence, the tumor that was in my 18 left lung is still in my left lung, and three 19 quarters of my right lung is gone, the healthy lung. 20 I'm now confined 24 hours a day, seven 21 days a week to an oxygen hose. Two years ago I was

a barge captain in the United States Merchant

Marines. I could walk at a fast pace from bow to 1 stern of a 300 foot ship in a very short time. 2 Ι 3 was strong. I was in good shape. Today I'm a physical wreck. 4 I'm an emotional wreck. All of this was done to me, but is 5 that why we're here? 6 7 That's part of it. The biggest part of it is what's happening today. The tail is 8 9 definitely wagging the dog. The insurance companies 10 are being allowed to put out misinformation to talk 11 about things that aren't true. They're allowed to 12 overcharge. 13 Now, I'm somewhat of an amateur 14 historian, and I do have a degree in history, as 15 well as one in biology and a minor in chemistry, and it seems to me that back in 1789 when the 16 Constitution of the United States was written our 17 18 forefathers had in mind one thing. Justice in this 19 country was to be decided by a jury of our peers. 20 This is not true today. It is in 21 criminal cases. It is in murders. It is in 22 robberies. It isn't in medical malpractice.

1	Bush has his way and the states that already have
2	these caps on certain parts of tort reform, this is
3	what we can look forward to getting worse and worse.
4	I made a quote on a forum on a Web site
5	last week in New Jersey. Someone asked me how do
6	you feel about what's happening with tort reform. I
7	answered it very simply. Once you start taking a
8	person's individual rights and freedoms of our
9	American citizens away, where does it stop? It
10	doesn't, and I referenced Adolf Hitler, Idi Amin,
11	Saddam Hussein, and so forth down the line.
12	I received 125 answers, all of them
13	saying thank you; we didn't know.
14	There is our problem today. It's mostly
15	misinformation or lack of information.
16	I would like to see people in this room,
17	each one become ambassadors to this. Talk as hard
18	and as long as you can to stop what's happened.
19	That's what we need more than anything else.
20	Thank you very much.
21	MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much, Mr.
22	Flagg, for your testimony.

And we've been joined by Jan Schakowsky, 1 2 a member of the House from Illinois, and, Jan, do 3 you have a statement that you would like to make? MS. SCHAKOWSKY: I do. 4 I was at a 5 hearing yesterday in Pennsylvania of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Commerce 6 7 Committee, where we heard testimony from health care providers and also from a remarkable young woman, 8 9 Heather Lewinski, who was a victim of malpractice. 10 And there is such an unreality about all 11 of this. We know we have a crisis. The crisis is 12 that more people are dying of malpractice than of breast cancer or AIDS or automobile accidents. 13 So there is a crisis. 14 15 But what are we focusing on? 16 administration and the Republican led Congress is 17 focusing on an crisis in insurance rates. Okay. 18 Let's accept that. We're looking at insurance 19 rates, and some may say that of certain specialties 20 those rates are too high. Let's accept that, that 21 some doctors are finding that they're unable to

continue practicing because they have such high

insurance rates.

But then there is this incredible leap of logic that rather than focus on the insurance industry, let's focus on the victims of malpractice. I mean, it's just amazing to me that that would be the tunnel vision of the industry and accepted by this administration. It's a non sequitur in some ways.

In fact, we had testimony yesterday from the head of the nursing home association in Pennsylvania, and he pointed out that \$44 million had been collected from the nursing homes, and only \$2 million had been paid out. And guess what.

I said to him, "Okay. So \$44 million has been collected by an insurance company. Why is it you're going after the two million? You know, that doesn't make any sense. This is not a smart strategy. Maybe you ought to be asking why is it that the insurance companies are collecting so much money."

And I put into the record the Public Citizen report that showed that we have so many

cases of, incidents of malpractice in this country. 1 Why is it that when you look at the number of 2 3 lawsuits it's so much less? Maybe one out of six or one out of eight. So where is this mad rush to sue? 4 And then the nerve to call these awards 5 or settlements jackpots, as I walked in the door 6 7 somewhat late. How dare they say to the families of victims of malpractice, "Boy, you've hit the 8 9 jackpot"? And we're hearing testimony here today. 10 When you're not even sure if an award or 11 the cost of covering health care is given, what if 12 those costs exceed that? Can you go back and ask 13 for more money to make sure that those costs are covered? You're not even certain that that's going 14 15 to happen. 16 And they talk about these huge dollar 17 signs and never talk about how they've been knocked 18 down, what actually gets put in the bank. 19 talking to Heather's mother. They talk about this 20 \$3 million award. She says, "You know, we're not 21 supposed to tell how much we actually got, but

believe you me, we were not able to put that kind of

money into the bank, and we are still suffering 1 economically from the kind of money that we had." 2 3 And then the nerve -- and I heard Congressman Weiner say this -- to say that we're 4 going to replace politicians as decision makers with 5 a one size fits all answer of \$250,000 instead of 6 7 juries, juries of your peers from your community that can listen to an individual case and make a 8 9 decision based on the actual circumstances of that 10 case. 11 And finally, let me just say this. 12 discriminatory. It hurts women who make less than men on the dollar. It hurts children. 13 they worth? 14 15 You know, if you're driving down the 16 street drunk and you think you're going to hit something and there's a school bus and a Mercedes, 17 18 you'd better head for that school bus. You'd better 19 head for the school bus because what are children 20 worth, after all? 21 Or a senior citizen. I mean, there's this horrifying -- you know, I said to the guy from 22

the nursing home industry, I said, "If there is ever 1 2 an industry crying for experience rating where you -3 - like driving, if you're a good driver your rates If you're a bad driver, your rates are 4 are lower. 5 higher. It's the nursing home industry." I said, "You know you would not allow 6 7 your mother to go to some of these nursing homes. Why do you want to establish a system that makes it 8 9 easier for those bad actors to stay in business, to reduce their rates?" 10 11 You want those people to pay the high 12 rates and you don't want to be burdened by the money 13 that has to be paid out because of these bad actors. Nothing about this so-called solution makes any 14 15 sense, and it diverts us. 16 I come back to my original statement. 17 We have a crisis, and that crisis is in malpractice 18 around the country. 19 And I want to thank -- let me just end 20 with this -- I want to thank all of the people who 21 are here today: a mother talking about her son, a

man talking about how his life has been snatched

from him, all of you who are here today.

I know -- I don't know. I can only imagine, and I imagine it because you tell your stories in such an eloquent way, and I am just hoping.

The good news from yesterday was the story that came out in the press was all about Heather Lewinski, and I'm so pleased, and she was the only one out of three panels who told her own personal story, and that's what the press picked up, and I'm so proud of all of you. I'm proud to sit here with you as you tell your stories and commit myself to you to continue to fight for equity and fairness in a system that's clearly broken.

Thank you.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Jan.

And I think your statement illustrates why it is important for the other party not to have a hearing on the malpractice legislation, because those facts would come out and totally embarrass them as they run this thing through the legislative process.

They have refused to have a hearing. 1 They refuse to hear that testimony and those facts, 2 3 and they just want to rely on sound bites and slogans to try to get this legislation passed. 4 5 Thank you very much. Archie and Ariba Moore and their 6 7 daughter Alicia from Miami. I'm Ariba Morris from MS. MORRIS: Hi. 8 9 Miami, Florida. I'm here with my daughter, Alicia Moore, and her father, Archie. 10 11 Our daughter Alicia was born January 12 11, 2000 with a congenital syndrome commonly known as heterotaxia syndrome of which she had numerous 13 signs and symptoms at birth. Although Alicia was 14 15 hospitalized at two hospitals for some 20 days for 16 surgeries, tests, and monitoring, none of her health 17 care providers checked to see if she had a 18 functional spleen. 19 She was sent home without antibiotics 20 and without warning to us as her parents that any 21 sign of infection or illness in such a child is a 22 medical emergency.

On July 23rd, 2000, when Alicia was six months old, she developed overwhelming sepsis as a result of functional asplenia and lack of antibiotics. She suffered infarctions which caused her arms and legs to become gangrenous. Both legs were amputated above the knee. Her left arm was amputated above the wrist. Her right hand has several finger stumps remaining.

She was hospitalized fighting for her life from July until December 2000, but she pulled through and will now live a normal life as a quadruple amputee. Some photos of Alicia are attached.

Alicia faces a life that will very well be difficult. She faces a lifetime of plastic surgical care, skin breakdowns, and infections at her stump sites where she will have countless prosthetic changes over her lifetime.

Alicia won't be able to partake in most of the activities that other children, teenagers, and adults experience through her lifetime. We have been told that there is little question that her

interpersonal relationships, emotional life, and 1 personality will certainly be affected by her 2 3 disabilities. People stare at Alicia wherever we go. 4 5 We have heard that President Bush has proposed a 250,000 cap on the amount that victims of medical 6 7 malpractice, like our daughter, can recover for losses other than lost wages and medical care. 8 Не 9 says that the medical malpractice system is a 10 lottery and that there are too many frivolous 11 lawsuits. 12 Our family certainly does not feel as though we have won any kind of lottery. Our claims 13 are certainly not frivolous. No one can look at our 14 15 daughter and tell that \$250,000 would be fair 16 compensation to her for medical errors that took 17 away her hands and legs forever. 18 Many of the health care providers who 19 care for Alicia have already settled her claims for 20 pain and suffering and loss of enjoyment of her life

Taking away the right of a jury to

for more than \$250,000.

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decide what is fair on a case-by-case basis and 1 2 placing a 250,000 limit on what people with 3 catastrophic injuries can recover will not solve the medical malpractice insurance crisis. It will only 4 5 cause more suffering to victims who have already suffered enough through no fault of their own. 6 7 Thank you. Thank you very much, Ms. MR. SCOTT: 8 9 Thank you for your testimony. Moore. 10 Mr. Delahunt. 11 MR. DELAHUNT: Yeah, I find it 12 interesting. I don't have a specific recollection of President Bush using the term "lottery," but I 13 dare say that if he was here today and if he used 14 15 that term, I would hope that he would extend an 16 apology to each and every one of you today because you deserve that. 17 18 I just wonder if anyone would trade 19 their child's sight or a healthy heart for \$250,000 20 or trade your wife's or husband's ability to walk 21 for \$250,000.

What the President should do is he

should convene a meeting, a forum just like this in 1 the White House and sit down and listen to you, and 2 3 then let's see if he'll continue to pursue this particular proposal. 4 5 The President in speaking MS. OLSEN: when he was in Pennsylvania actually said, "The 6 7 system looks like a giant lottery." So if you're a lucky winner, apparently some of us are and some of 8 9 us aren't, but are you really winning anything? 10 I mean even when you get to go to court, 11 you're still hurt. Why would we be doing this if we 12 thought people behind us would also suffer? 13 We need to change the system, and the 14 lottery system isn't something that we signed up 15 for, and to me and our family, it can happen to 16 anybody. My son was a minor. He didn't go in 17 claiming a political affiliation when he checked 18 into the hospital, and that's what's going to happen 19 to any person. MR. DELAHUNT: Well, you know, the 20 21 President should stop worrying about lawyers and 22 insurance companies and physicians and doctors.

1	First of all, we should be funding a health care
2	system so that everybody in this country receives
3	quality health care.
4	And then he should listen to you.
5	MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Bill.
6	John McCormack from Massachusetts.
7	MR. McCORMACK: Good morning. Thank
8	you for having me.
9	I want to tell you a horrendous story
10	about my daughter Taylor that died at the most
11	prestigious hospital in the world for children,
12	Children's Hospital, and I'm here today because I
13	don't want families that lived the living hell and
14	the pain and suffering that I went through.
15	I lived every parent's nightmare of
16	losing a child, and this is especially difficult
17	because our child should be alive today. Because of
18	medical errors she is not.
19	When our 13 month old daughter was
20	brought into the emergency room, we were told that
21	the shunt which was placed in her head at birth was

in failure. She had a hydrocephalus, which is a

shunt that relieves the fluid, and it goes down into 1 her stomach, which was blocked, and it is a common 2 3 procedure, and you're not supposed to die from it. We were then told that since the OR was 4 too busy and due to the late hour and on the 5 weekend, she was being bumped from surgery that 6 7 evening and would have to wait until the next morning for surgery, which she did not make until 8 9 that morning. 10 Given her clinical presentation at the 11 time, it was grossly negligent not to have done the 12 surgery immediately. To further compound the 13 problem, she was not even placed in an intensive care unit, nor was she properly monitored while she 14 15 awaited surgery. 16 My daughter was showing all of the signs 17 of fatal intracranial pressure which was totally 18 ignored by the nursing staff and the attending 19 resident neurosurgeon who failed to even check on my 20 daughter at all after she was placed in the room. 21 After being placed in the room, the

resident neurosurgeon working that evening at the

hospital paged the attending neurosurgeon, who was supposed to do the surgery and was on call that evening. However, the attending neurosurgeon put his pager on vibrate, went to sleep, and never came in and did not answer the numerous pages, despite the fact he had previously given an order to the attending resident neurosurgeon to tap the shunt, which the resident neurosurgeon did do, but the shunt was dry and no fluid was obtained, which was a dangerous condition.

After tapping the shunt, the resident neurosurgeon repeatedly paged the attending neurosurgeon to let him know that the shunt could not be tapped, but as previously noted, the attending neurosurgeon had gone into a supermarket to do his shopping. Then he says he put his pager on vibrate as he went into the supermarket, and then went home and fell asleep, never answering any of the pages from the resident neurosurgeon, and never even bothering to inquire as to the results of the shunt tap on my daughter's condition.

And they even had him scheduled to do

the surgery in the morning, and nobody ever notified him.

The resident neurosurgeon in question who rendered care to my daughter that evening had a limited medical license, which had expired at the time he rendered such care. Yet he was left in charge to call the shots.

The resident neurosurgeon also ordered blood tests which were taken that evening which showed that my daughter had critical carbon dioxide levels, as well as abnormal potassium and sodium levels, but nobody, including the resident neurosurgeon, even bothered acquire a knowledge or address these abnormal results.

Although ICU monitoring was needed, my daughter was not placed in an intensive care unit.

No doctor ever examined my daughter from the time she was admitted to the time she went into respiratory arrest from 12:20 a.m. to 6:20 a.m.

The hospital could have done a bedside procedure to relieve the pressure of my daughter's brain, but did not even attempt.

I just want to give you some examples of the pain and suffering that my family endures, and this is especially to the President and to the medical society.

My daughter's last words were at two o'clock in the morning, which was, "Mama," when my wife was in the room when she was crying out for help, and the nurse just happened to come by and just gave her Tylenol and said that was irritability.

Second of all, when the anesthesiologist came in in the morning and was asking my wife questions about my daughter, the heart monitor was going off. My wife ask the anesthesiologist if my daughter was okay. He didn't even bother looking at my daughter. He just looked at the chart, looked at the monitor, and said my daughter was having a slow heart rate. She would be all right.

My wife got out of the chair and looked at my daughter. My daughter was blue. She ran out into the hallway to the nurse's station and told the nurse that my daughter was blue. She came in and

told the anesthesiologist to press the red button, which was the code button. He didn't even know where the code button was at.

Third, my daughter was in a coma for a week. Now, I physically grabbed her bottom and it felt like mush, and they were using all of these medical terms, and I had to ask that my daughter was in a coma. She was on life support, and we had a meeting, and they told me my daughter had 98 percent brain injury, that she wouldn't know she had a father, a mother, or two brothers.

And that night my son -- my son plays soccer, my oldest boy, and we went to his hockey game, and we were putting his hockey gear in the car, and I remember him saying to his mother if Taylor is ever going to come home again.

Right then and there I had to decide.

It was the hardest choice of my life, that I couldn't put my two boys, Jack and Steven, through this ordeal. So me and my wife took her off life support.

It was on a Friday. My daughter fought

every last breath for three and a half hours, and my kids came in to hold her, tell her that they loved her, and I particularly remember my youngest son Steven in the patient waiting area playing with toys with tears coming down his eyes, and he was four at the time.

When my daughter finally passed away, I told my family to leave, and I wanted to see my daughter be respected. I saw my daughter get tagged, wrapped, and I carried my own daughter down to the morgue myself.

And I apologized to her that I failed to protect her and guide her, and I live that failure every day of my life. And I remember the memories of putting her on the slab and telling her that I'm very sorry, that I'm going to fight every step of the way to make things change.

And my two little boys are affected by it every day. You know, the first day after we had the funeral, my little one went back to school, and right before he went to school he told his mother.

He goes, "Mamma, I have a great idea. I want to put

1	a ladder up to heaven, climb up, put a Bandaid on
2	Taylor's head and bring her back."
3	And for the last two Christmases he
4	keeps on asking me. He wants to give toys back to
5	Santa to have his daughter back.
6	And my oldest son Jack keeps on asking
7	me why the doctors did this to Taylor, and I don't
8	have any reasons why.
9	So, Mr. President and the medical
10	society, you know, these are real life stories of
11	pain and suffering, and I would like for you to live
12	in my shoes for even five minutes of the day to see
13	what I go through.
14	I thank you for your opportunity, and
15	thank you.
16	MR. CONYERS: Have you ever heard of a
17	speaker John McCormack?
18	MR. McCORMACK: A great Irish tenor and
19	a great Speaker of the House. Yes, I did.
20	MR. CONYERS: Okay.
21	MR. SCOTT: Thank you so much.
22	Sherry Keller, Conyers, Georgia.
J	

I thank you for the MS. KELLER: opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Sherry Keller. I am a victim of medical malpractice, and I beg your consideration in my story and the McConnell amendment. I come here at my own risk and my own best interests, but my commitment to this cause commands my heart to do so with any reservation. Μy case is still in the court system, and against advice I speak. I have no other motives. One week after a complete hysterectomy, the staples were removed from my incision site, and as the Honorable Congressman has mentioned, due to health care inadequacies in the payment my surgery was rushed, incompleted, and sutures were not applied underneath. Then they removed the staples, that night the wound oozed and the doctor called me into the office the next morning.

She put me up on the gynobed, started to clean the wound, and as she cleaned the wound, she pulled on the incision site. It had not healed underneath because of the lack of sutures.

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I opened up just like a Zip-lock bag and just like I had been in surgery. The doctor then said she was going to go call a wound care specialist and left me laying there on that gynobed alone, no nurse to come in to sit by my side, nothing.

I was now going to take more time than what she had planned because of overbooking of patients in order to compensate for the low insurance pay. She went and saw more patients, made a phone call to her home, as well as other incidentals. Time lapse, 35 minutes.

In the interim, I had gone into shock, lost consciousness, and fell off the gynobed. As I fell, my head hit the counter, damaging my spinal cord from C2 through C7, a very similar injury of that to Christopher Reeves and that that killed Dale Earnhardt.

The sound incision alone has a 40 percent mortality rate. I was able to pull myself out into the hallway in order to be found. They then picked me up from the hallway, and instead of

insuring my care, at this point the doctor decided she needed to protect her best interests.

After arguing with my husband about whether or not to get an ambulance, the ambulance was called, but because of her direction to transport only, I was not even afforded a neck collar. The doctor had all of the power. Patient care meant nothing.

She had called ahead to the ER and notified them that I was on the way, and I was her patient, and she would take care of it. I laid in the ER for two and a half hours before she came up there, dressed my wound. No other doctors saw me; no other doctors took care because of the doctor protocol, not to bridge that gap of taking somebody else's patient. Patient care meant nothing.

I was sent home with a broken neck. My personal story is a prime example of the God-like power given to physicians in every phase of patient care. In today's dollar society, the Hippocratic oath means nothing. Patient care is a remote concept that can only be brought back to the

forefront by physician accountability with fair and 1 2 just compensation to patients. 3 Doctors are meticulously trained to cure us, keep us alive, improve our quality of life. 4 5 They take a solemn oath to do no harm. noble profession and a calling of sorts. We put our 6 7 trust in doctors like no other profession. They are human. Mistakes are made, 8 9 sometimes honest mistakes and sometimes through blatant incompetencies, but mistakes cost lives. 10 11 They create medical nightmares and destroy the 12 quality of life of their victims and their victims' families. 13 I am never to have the freedom a healthy 14 15 body has again; never able to have the complete use 16 of my arms for the simplest of tasks; never to walk 17 again holding a child's hand, exploring and seeing 18 the splendor of this great country; and even a 19 simple trip to the bathroom now gone forever, every 20 day, each and every day for the rest of my life. 21 We as victims endure pain and suffering

24 hours a day both in the physical pain that no

amount of medicine can take away. Suffering comes 1 in sleep and in dreams of one's physical state. 2 3 I gave my life to raising and doing for my family. Legally the only compensation I would 4 receive is from the pain and suffering award. 5 much is a spinal cord worth? 6 7 The insurance companies would have you believe that the rise in jury awards is the cause of 8 9 the physician's rising insurance costs. Looking at 10 the statistics and figures, we know this not to be 11 true. 12 Given California as an example where this cap has been in place, the physician's 13 insurance rates continue to rise at above the 14 15 national normal for states in which there is no cap. 16 It's an outrage that victims of medical 17 malpractice are to be trivialized for the profit 18 margin of big business. In the shadow of Enron 19 where the President has called for accountability of 20 all responsible, how can physicians not be held 21 accountable in the magnitude of which they hold to

devastate lives?

What is considered large jury awards 1 should be an indicator that our peers agree that the 2 3 physicians be held accountable. It is what the public demands. 4 Please, my chair alone is \$50,000. 5 equipment that I need in order to be able to just go 6 7 to the grocery store is \$60,000. One would have you to believe that pain and suffering is a dollar 8 9 amount, but the fact is it goes for the excessive medical needs I now have that insurance will not 10 11 cover. 12 Insurance companies would like you to believe that fair and just compensation to victims 13 raises the rates and stop frivolous suits and keep 14 15 malpractice laws low. This is not true. 16 Anyway, it is an outrage that victims of 17 malpractice are to be trivialized. I lost my place. 18 I'm sorry. 19 Anyway, my personal story shows the 20 power of the doctors over our lives in every aspect. 21 There are good physicians out there. This is not to

minimize or criticize all physicians. It was also a

physician that saved my neck and gave me the function that I do have.

This is to hold accountable those physicians who do not put patient care above all else. Please, this cannot happen. Caps cannot be allowed, not in a great society like ours that bases itself on fairness and equality to all.

I thank you for listening to my story and the opportunity to speak.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much, Ms.

Keller. Your testimony and the testimony of others
has indicated how bizarre a one size fits all, and
also with the various people involved in your
situation, a joint and several liability where you
have to go and find each portion of each negligence,
how much of it was the doctor, how much of it was
the ambulance people, how much of it was the next
hospital, and if you miss allocate you just lose
that portion of the little bit of one size fits all.

This is not a fair situation, and hopefully we'll be able to tell the public why we are opposing this legislation.

Linda Wolf, Manchester, New Hampshire. 1 2 MS. WOLF: Hi. I'm Linda Wolf, and I'm 3 from Manchester, New Hampshire. I quess my story is just a little 4 different in that my husband was a victim of medical 5 negligence and actually died from the medical 6 7 negligence. He was also himself a surgeon. It has been very difficult for me. 8 Не 9 lived his whole life wanting to become a doctor; grew up in rural Oklahoma; spent 20 years of his 10 11 life pursuing his dream of becoming a doctor; Board 12 certified plastic and reconstructive surgeon, with a 13 specialty in hand surgery. It's interesting because we used to 14 15 laugh at him because this appeared in his local 16 paper one time because he used to volunteer at the 17 hospital when he was a young boy, and he's pointing 18 to -- I don't know if you can see -- it says 19 "Doctors Only." 20 So he just always had wanted to be a 21 healer, and he was a very good doctor, and I can 22 honestly say you know it's very hard for me because

I am very torn. There are very good physicians out there. He got very bad care. No one advocated for him, and I'll just tell you a brief how I feel and what kind of transpired.

The year was really full of joy for my family. My oldest daughter had graduated from college. My son was a freshman at Middlebury College, and my youngest was 16 years old and a junior in high school, and we were all excited to kind of have some summertime fun. It was May and we were anticipating my son coming home from college.

My husband, John Wolf, a Board certified plastic and reconstructive surgeon with a specialty in hand surgery, decided to have some elective surgery, a laproscopic procedure to take out his gall bladder. He had had some symptoms and had had a test that revealed that his gall bladder wasn't functioning, and it was kind of a, you know, "I'm 50. Let's take care of" -- I kind of encouraged him. Let's look at yourself. Let's look at your health. You're 50 years old. I want to spend a lifetime with you. Let's not -- because he was

always kind of working.

So he had his procedure done at an outpatient facility. It was there that the surgeon decided he needed some equipment, and instead of waiting, he improvised of which I knew nothing about at the time.

My husband was in serious pain, but no one could tell me what was wrong. He ended up transported to a local hospital by ambulance where within 24 hours he became extremely ill. I did not know at the time he was in renal failure and had two collapsed lungs.

Not one doctor came to the hospital when he became extremely ill. He sat on the ward

The next day I was told it was really nothing. He would be out of the hospital in a couple of days. Slight pancreatitis they told me.

A few hours later -- you know, I went home, relieved because I had been very upset about the whole thing, not really being able to put anything together, begging nurses, "Is this normal? He's supposed to be home and back to work in two

days."

You know, I went home, went to start eating my nachos, and his internist called and said that he had finally come to visit him after 50-odd hours and this was a surgical problem.

I rushed to the hospital, and he had a second surgery which was done to repair the perforated bowel that happened in the first surgery, and his medical status at that point had deteriorated so much from the peritonitis due to the inflicted injury that they actually did surgery on him without any anesthesia.

At one point the surgeon had said to me, "Oh, he's out of the woods," and the next minute he finally told me that he was critical, but that he was getting better.

And as the week progressed he wasn't waking up. He had been intubated, and I couldn't talk to him. I really couldn't get a sense of what was going on. He was very much out of it, and so I never really knew what was going on.

And come to find out he was never

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better. He passed away at a Boston hospital, and that is where some of the story started to unfold. I was continually manipulated by the medical community that took care of him, and looking back I 5 realize they were covering probably for the surgeon that had done the harm. 7 To this day I'm somewhat horrified that

no one advocated for him, not a nurse, not a consult doctor. On a Friday night not one doctor came in to visit him when he was deteriorating quickly, and there were a few phone calls, you know, a few monitoring of his IVs or whatever, but not one person came into the hospital to actually find out what was going on.

Sometimes I wonder if it wasn't Friday, if it wasn't Friday night, if it was Wednesday, would they have come in?

John Wolf had everything to live for. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical School, a dream he had had since he was a very young boy. He had worked his way through college, did a residency at Brown University in both general and plastic

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surgery. He fellowship was in hand and microvascular surgery at Harvard.

He worked his entire life. He was an outstanding and caring physician. You know, he was never malpracticed in 25 years, and sometimes I think, well, his specialty was such that he was a plastic and reconstructive and hand surgeon, but we were really poor, and we had three young children. He did a lot of moonlighting in emergency room medicine. So he did a lot of working in very high trauma areas, and there was never one suit.

Yes, he did pay high premiums, and interestingly enough I can actually follow it because I worked in his office, and you know, in 1986 they were way out of sight. Well, for his specialty I thought at the time way out of sight, \$40,000.

We had no money. I mean, we had to borrow money to start his practice, but you know, they started to come down. I never really analyzed what that was all about. You know, we were just happy the bills were less, you know.

To this day, and it's really hard for me to think about all of the experiences our children will have that he will not be able to share in and enjoy. He has already missed my daughter's high school graduation, the first day of college, my son's first college varsity soccer game, his 21st birthday. We were celebrating, but it was still sad without his dad. His admittance to Johns Hopkins Medical School.

All of the joys of our lives will be ladened with sadness without the presence of a loving and caring father and husband, and he did constantly remind me that peer review is not happening. Peer review is not happening.

And my feeling is in my situation the insurance got really muddled because, lo and behold, I feel like the IOM that in many ways it was a whole system breakdown. If one person had come forward, the statistics are he would have been out of the hospital in seven days. The injury would be repaired. This wouldn't have been an issue. This was a known complication that he should have looked

He knew he didn't way for the equipment that 1 2 blows back the bowel. 3 But up and above that, not one nurse He was not in ICU. They let him 4 advocated. 5 deteriorate just sitting on the ward, and you know, in my situation I settled. I can't talk about my 6 7 settlement. I have not yet pursued my Medical Board, 8 9 have to hire an attorney to do that, and in my 10 situation the insurance company went bankrupt, the 11 carrier. So, therefore, if my attorney had not put 12 pain and suffering in there, I would have gotten 13 whatever the coverage, and I'm not a lawyer. 14 don't really know what the specifics are, but New 15 Hampshire had to come to bat and say, "We'll cover 16 up to a certain amount," which was very little. 17 So in that sense I did get pain and 18 suffering. I never got his lost wages, what equaled 19 his lost wages because it just wasn't going to 20 happen. 21 So, you know, there are good doctors out 22 there, but it does happen, and even my case doctors

1	have said and I've heard this by way of the
2	grapevine of other doctors that this is a
3	frivolous case; that this, in fact, is a frivolous
4	case.
5	And I would just like someone to tell me
6	what is the definition of frivolous. I really just
7	don't understand.
8	Thank you.
9	MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Ms. Wolf.
10	You know, the thing that's so
11	distressing with this is if this could happen to a
12	surgeon
13	MS. WOLF: Correct.
14	MR. SCOTT: you know it could happen
15	to anybody.
16	Bill.
17	MR. DELAHUNT: You know, you used the
18	term, Ms. Wolf, you know, of peer review, and as
19	Congressman Scott just indicated, I mean, you are at
20	least familiar with the practice of medicine.
21	MS. WOLF: I am, very much so.
22	MR. DELAHUNT: And as he just suggested,

and I think that this is something that really has to be addressed, for those of us going into a hospital or even going into a doctor's office is an occasion for an accelerated pulse. It's something that's foreign. It's something that's intimidating.

And to have no advocate, and I wonder if during the course of this session of Congress we ought to talk about the need in hospital settings for someone there with the appropriate medical skill and talent and background to advocate, whose sole exclusive role ought to be an advocate for each patient not to provide treatment, but to advocate; to navigate that patient through because, as you indicate, there are a lot of good physicians who are moonlighting, who have limited time.

You know, I have a memory of hiring private nurses for my mother because when I rang the bell it was a long time before a nurse responded in a hospital setting, and I wasn't blaming the nurse because there was simply too few nurses on the floor because of an under funded health care system.

And that is what this is about as well

1	as malpractice.
2	MR. SCOTT: That's right. Thank you,
3	Bill.
4	Justin Mattes, Englewood Cliffs, New
5	Jersey.
6	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning. My name
7	is Frank Rodriguez, and I'm honored to call Justin
8	both my friend and a client. I'm here to introduce
9	him.
10	I was his lawyer. I'm introducing him
11	because he has such difficulty speaking and to
12	explain to you quickly what happened to him because
13	he has such difficulty talking, and I will also
14	translate what he says to you. He will speak to you
15	in his own words.
16	We come from New Jersey. There are a
17	lot of us here from that state, where the entire
18	citizenry has been subjected to medical terrorism
19	thanks to a bunch of thugs, otherwise known as the
20	New Jersey Medical Society, that have conned and
21	coerced their members into going on strike.
22	Justin was born in 1978. He has

cerebral palsy for something the obstetricians and gynecologists would tell you does not happen because of an obstetrician's malpractice at the time of birth, something you've already heard several parents talk about this morning.

Justin came to us in 1998 to file a lawsuit. His parents for many legitimate reasons decided not to sue. In our state, the Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided that the two year statute of limitations for children runs from the time they become an adult. So they have 18 plus two. They have 20 years to file a lawsuit because in case your parents, for good or bad reasons, decided that they don't want to pursue a lawsuit. Your child should have some independent rights of their own to pursue a suit on their own.

Justin was born in 1978. He was a breech delivery. He was the first born for his mother and father. In 1978, as it is today, such a child should not go through labor. Such a mother with that kind of pregnancy should have Caesarean section because of the great risk that the cord, the

umbilical cord can prolapse. In other words, it 1 2 passes through the cervix and then becomes 3 compressed, cutting off all blood and oxygen to the 4 baby. 5 In fact, Justin's mom's labor was allowed to progress. Justin's cord did prolapse. 6 7 The end result is that Justin was born 40 minutes later by emergency Caesarean section. It took them 8 9 40 minutes to get to that point. 10 Without a heart beat, he had to be 11 resuscitated. He had seizures the next day, and 12 unlike some of the children of some of the families that you see here today, he is one of the lucky 13 ones. His mind is intact, although his body is a 14 15 disaster and he cannot control it and he has to have 16 help dressing himself and eating, and his limitation 17 in work is extreme. When he does work, he actually 18 works for his local paper. 19 That is his situation, and now please 20 hear from him. This is Justin Mattes. 21 MR. MATTES: Good morning. My name is

Justin Mattes.

I am a victim of medical malpractice. I have cerebral palsy because my mother's obstetrician committed medical malpractice in the way he handled my mother's delivery when I was born.

All of the physical problems you see before you today are because of the obstetrician's terrible error. My parents did not want to bring a malpractice suit against the doctor who delivered me.

Filing a malpractice suit was one of the biggest steps I have ever made in my life. The way I looked at it, if I got any monies from the lawsuit, it would be for things that I would need to live an independent life and so I would not be a burden on my parents or the state. These things include a computer to get gainful employment; a desk so I have the proper space to work; motorized scooters and walkers to assist me in navigating long distances.

Mr. Rodriguez's firm took my case, and the defendant doctor only had a \$500,000 malpractice insurance policy from the time I was born. The

doctor agreed that the case should be settled for the policy limits. This settlement took away some of the financial burdens I have to face throughout the rest of my life.

When most people hear about pain and

suffering, they assume that the person is just feeling sorry for him or herself. The suffering component of these settlements often equals or exceeds the physical element.

I always had trouble expressing the emotional difficulties I face on a daily basis.

Meeting new people for everyone is awkward.

However, because of my CP, it can be a real struggle. In case you haven't notice by now, my speech isn't exactly what you call easy listening.

Imagine me trying to carry on a conversation with a stranger who thinks I am mentally retarded just from the sound of my voice.

When people without physical disabilities first meet, it is always assumed they have a decent amount of intelligence. When people first meet me, they assume that I am mentally

retarded. Since my speech is great affected, it takes me a bit longer to get the point across that I do have some kind of intelligence.

Children come up to me and ask what happened to me. I have had to explain CP to them and sometimes even their parents. Talking over the phone to someone who isn't familiar with my speech is nearly impossible.

I always enjoy telling people about the time my scooter broke down and I had to call for help, and they thought I was a prank call.

Even though I have a lot of freedom, there are simple tasks I will never be able to do myself. For everything I can do, there is a list of things I can't accomplish on my own. Dressing is easy wheN I can just throw on a tee shirt and jeans. As you can see, I'm not wearing jeans. Whenever I have to wear a suit or even put on a coat and tie, someone has to help me.

One time I even had to ask a health worker to help me button my shirt. Eating can be even more frustrating, especially anything that

needs to be cut up or eaten with a spoon is a hassle.

A \$250,000 cap on noneconomic damages would take away the only opportunity a person like me, who has suffered a permanent disability because of a doctor's medical malpractice, has to live with some amount of independence and to enjoy some of the normal dignities of life.

A \$250,000 cap on pain and suffering damages if applied to my case would not even begin to compensate me for the daily pain and suffering I have already experienced in my life, much less what I will continue to experience.

Everyone without a disability assumes a birthright. I was not as fortunate. I could not have foresee the problem I have faced, nor have any idea what the future will bring. ?At the right time I, not my parents, made the decision that I wanted to sue the doctor. Every penny I received from my lawsuit will go to my care and support over my lifetime.

I appreciate the fact that I had the

opportunity to make my own decision and I feel that 1 2 every child should have that same right when they 3 become adults. I appreciate the fact that I had the 4 opportunity to make my own decision, and I hope that 5 children in similar positions as I was in will have 6 7 the ability to exercise their constitutional rights. I came here today so that everyone of 8 9 you would know what malpractice can do to a person 10 and that damage is permanent. I came here today to 11 ask you not -- not to take children who are injured 12 like me, turn them into second class citizens. 13 Thank you very much. MR. RODRIGUEZ: So that you understand, 14 15 Justin's statement is available in typewritten form 16 if you couldn't understand any part of it. 17 So that you understand, the \$500,000 18 that Justin received, which was the obstetrician's 19 1978 malpractice insurance policy, he got that 20 settlement just a couple of years ago. The only 21 person who benefitted by Justin delaying 20 years in

filing suit was that insurance company. They made

20 years' worth of interest on the \$500,000 they 1 2 owed him back in 1978. 3 And so that you know, people like Justin It is very offensive that most of 4 are very rare. 5 the children whose parents never sued who could sue when they turn adults, in fact, never have the 6 7 mental capacity to make that decision for themselves, and to take away the right from one of 8 9 the very few who can do that for themselves is just offensive. 10 11 And thank you for hearing from victims. 12 MR. SCOTT: Thank you. 13 Jan. 14 MS. SCHAKOWSKY: I just want to thank 15 Justin for that for that statement, for his bravery 16 in coming here to make this statement. 17 And if anyone needs to know about pain 18 and suffering, I would imagine the difficulty in 19 communicating those thoughts, the suffering that I 20 heard you say when people assume you to be mentally 21 retarded. I just thank you so much for coming here, 22 and I think we should all just give him a round of

1	applause for that.
2	(Applause.)
3	MS. SCHAKOWSKY: Thank you for all of
4	us.
5	MR. SCOTT: Did you want to say
6	anything?
7	MS. TORTORIELLO: Thank you very much.
8	My name is Margie Tortoriello, and I
9	live in Old Bridge, New Jersey.
10	And first I'd like to say, Justin, great
11	job. He's a great travel companion. I met him last
12	night.
13	And, John, you're so brave, and all of
14	you. I'm so proud to be among you.
15	I guess I could say that I'm one of the
<ul><li>15</li><li>16</li></ul>	I guess I could say that I'm one of the lucky ones. The doctor that abused me for so many
16	lucky ones. The doctor that abused me for so many
16 17	lucky ones. The doctor that abused me for so many years is in prison for seven years, not because he
16 17 18	lucky ones. The doctor that abused me for so many years is in prison for seven years, not because he hurt me or so many hundreds of others, but because
16 17 18 19	lucky ones. The doctor that abused me for so many years is in prison for seven years, not because he hurt me or so many hundreds of others, but because he was stealing from the insurance companies.

He was my OB-GYN for 15 years, and I 1 started going to him at age about 32, and no 2 3 particularly problems, healthy, and I met him. was impressed. He wrote books. He had stars as 4 patients, very high level celebrities, and I 5 continued to go to him. 6 7 During the first year he told me that I had a condition called endometriosis. He then said 8 9 I had cysts and tumors. I'll spare you all of the details for the time's sake, but he operated on me 10 11 14 times. 12 The bottom line is after the sixth 13 surgery, I wanted to get a second opinion. I wasn't getting better. I was getting worse. I had gone 14 15 there with no problems to begin with, and he said, 16 "I don't want you to go to anyone else. You'll be butchered. You need to come to me." 17 18 The bottom line is he convinced me to 19 stay with him, that he had my best interest at

heart, and he was a very convincing, very persuasive

doctor and held in high regard, Park and 74th in

Manhattan. I mean, I thought, you know, I knew it

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all. I had my doctor, and that was who was telling me that I had to go for these surgeries every year.

During the last portion of the surgeries, I found out that he was -- the 1998 surgery my insurance no longer covered in office procedures. You see, he had an in office surgical suite so more money could line his pockets. He didn't have to share with the hospitals. So there was no notation of what he was doing. There was no peer review. There was nothing other than whatever he gobbled down. Till this day I don't have his records. They're shredded somewhere. We never got them.

But in 1998, I had to go to Atlantic

Cell Hospital in Manhattan for the surgery. He was
so angry because my insurance didn't cover the in
office.

He did the surgery. I woke up. He wasn't there. He was never there, and the anesthesiologist that was on call at the hospital said, "Oh, dear, you really didn't need to go through this."

After that I wondered. I never saw my doctor at the hospital. I saw him a week later. I asked him what the anesthesiologist meant by that, and he said, "Oh, they're all so stupid at that hospital. That's why I hate to use it." Later his anesthesiologist that he used in his office flipped on him for FBI purposes because they had him on a drug charge. Yes, they did. He was giving anesthesia to me 14 times as a cocaine addict, a morphine addict, and he passed out on the floor. I don't know why I'm here, but I'm here to tell you this is wrong. There's no money that could bring back years of pain and suffering that I went through 14 operations and then a 15th one to try to solve the problem. Just a simple thing like urinating is a chore for me, but I sit with people like this who are so brave, and I say, Mr. Bush, you said you're a

loving guy after 9/11, and I survived 9/11, and you

said you're a loving guy. Well, look around the

Be loving now.

room.

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1	We're not looking for a lottery. My
2	God, where's your heart? Where's your soul? These
3	people are hurting. We're hurting.
4	This is something I'm sorry. I'm
5	sorry. I said I wouldn't cry.
6	The doctor went to jail because he
7	defrauded insurance companies and they won't have
8	that. They caught him on stealing two and a half
9	million. That's what they proved. God knows what
10	he took. I just know what he had.
11	I just thought, well, he's supposed to
12	have that. He's a doctor. He studied hard. He
13	should be rich, and I never resented that until I
14	found out he was lying to me all those years.
15	Fifteen operations on a woman that was
16	healthy.
17	I worry about the future. I worry about
18	my daughter, our only child, and her children, and I
19	feel the trust level isn't there. You know, if you
20	take this 250 and cap it, then they walk on water.
21	I think that's what they're afraid of.
22	I always felt that, you know, they

minded their Ps and Qs because they could be sued.

Let the jury decide. Isn't that what our nation is about? Let the jury decide. When the jury walks into that box, they listen to the facts. It works; our system works. Let it work now. Let us have our day in court. Let these people tell their stories to their peers.

If it's too high, it gets appealed. We know that. Listen to the numbers. One in 70 is a victim of malpractice. Out of that one in 70, one in ten only sue. Where are the insurance companies coming up with these figures that this is the reason for the rate so high?

Look at the stock market, and do you know what? It's been said so I won't belabor the issue, but I really need to tell you my doctor is in jail because he stole from the insurance companies. These people, their doctors should be in jail, but they're not because I guess they didn't steal or were better at covering it up.

He was Dino Gyno, celebrity to the stars, 14 books, 15 books published, and he's in

1	prison, thank God. But there's still a lot more to
2	be done.
3	I can't believe this bill, and, Mr.
4	Bush, you said you're a loving guy. Show love in
5	this room today. I voted for you. I waited while
6	every ballot was counted recovering from one of my
7	operations, and you've got to do it. It can't
8	happen.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. SCOTT: Bill.
11	MR. DELAHUNT: This has just been one of
12	the most powerful several hours that I know I
13	speak for my colleagues that any member of
14	Congress has ever had. We are deeply in your debt
15	here.
16	You have brought it home. You have
17	really brought it home, and again, thank you.
18	I'd like to just ask one question.
19	There have been references about confidentiality
20	agreements. How many of you that have settled your
21	cases have confidentiality agreements?
22	(Show of hands.)

MR. DELAHUNT: Was this done at your 1 request or was this done at the insistence of the 2 3 insurance? MS. STRATMAN: We arbitrated for ours, 4 5 16 hours to be exactly, two weeks, three weeks before we were to go to court., and it was 6 7 definitely not our idea. Can I ask you this 8 MR. DELAHUNT: 9 question? Let me rephrase it. Do you think that these confidentiality agreements, if it was to 10 11 remain confidential, should be at the option of the 12 victim as opposed to the insurance company? If you should just give me a show of 13 hands. 14 15 (Show of hands.) 16 MR. DELAHUNT: Okay. Maybe it's time, 17 Mr. Chairman, that when this bill comes before us we 18 have an opportunity to make amendments; that it's 19 about time that these insurance carriers understand 20 that fairness and equity require the revelation of 21 the truth of the matters so that it be available to 22 the public.

1	And I think it's very interesting here
2	that everyone that signed a confidentiality
3	agreement feels that confidentiality should be at
4	the option of the patient, not the insurance
5	carrier. And I would suggest that we be prepared to
6	file an appropriate amendment.
7	MS. CHAFFINS: If I could say something
8	about that, my doctor, she chose to settle with me,
9	and at the settlement and I got what I guess they
10	say "the lottery" I told her no. My attorney
11	looked at me. I said no. If I walk out of here
12	without a dime today, she does not get
13	confidentiality."
14	If you give them confidentiality, they
15	are more or less saying, "Here's some money. You
16	know, be quite." And I chose not to do that.
17	I don't know if this is the proper time,
18	if I could go ahead and tell my story.
19	I am here and I'm from Martinsburg, West
20	Virginia. I'm 30 years old, and I'm here today as a
21	statistical of medical malpractice.
22	Let me shed a little light on the dreams

of a young female, my dreams. I had a dream of a 1 2 happy home, including several children to fill it. 3 By all means at 30 years old, this dream should be 4 an attainable reality. But at the age of 25 this dream abruptly 5 came to an end at the hands of a West Virginia 6 The choice to have more children was made 7 doctor. for me. 8 9 I thank God that I did have one son when 10 I was a teenager and young, and I was waiting to 11 have more children when I was through college. You 12 know, I thought I had 20 years. I went in for what the doctor said was 13 14 mild dysplasia, abnormal cells on my cervix. 15 months later I ended up in a hospital, through that 16 I was miscarrying. My stomach was swollen. 17 time, at that hospital was the first time I realized 18 there was something wrong with the doctor that I had 19 seen previously. 20 The emergency room doctor told me that he contacted three gynecologists that would not see 21

me because of the doctor that I had previously been

They knew her reputation. That was the first 1 time I knew of her. 2 3 I waited two days to find out that she 4 had removed my entire cervix. My stomach was swollen from the menstruation filling up inside of 5 I was getting endometriosis. I was dying 6 7 inside. From January to May of that year I had 8 9 to be put to sleep five times and a tube inserted to drain the menstruation. I went to several different 10 11 doctors. Everyone came with the same conclusion, 12 that I had to have a hysterectomy at the age of 25 because of what she had done. There was no other 13 choice. 14 15 I could not carry a child where my 16 cervix was done. I would miscarry, if they could 17 even possibly get me pregnant, which they couldn't. 18 There was no way. 19 This is hard for me to be here today. 20 Finally after the months of going 21 through with them inserting the tube, every time 22 they inserted it there was a chance that they would

1	puncture my bladder. So I decided I had to have the
2	hysterectomy.
3	After that I went to an attorney. I
4	walked in, and I said, "You know, I hear she has
5	something is going on with this doctor. I want to
6	know what it is."
7	He knew who she was right away. I said,
8	"Okay. Let's get her out of business."
9	He said this is her record. I said,
10	"Let's get her license."
11	He said, "That doesn't happen in West
12	Virginia. You do not get a West Virginia doctor's
13	license."
14	I asked why. He said it's because of
15	the Board of Medicine.
16	My doctor was reviewed by the Board of
17	Medicine. Thirty-nine complaints she has against
18	her. Of that 39, they only chose to look at 17 of
19	those complaints. Out of those 17 complaints and
20	her own words, page after page after page, it says,
21	"Dr. Ritalin herself acknowledges error at the
22	hearing of" and the case, and it goes on case after

1	case.
2	I asked what was done at this hearing.
3	She was put on probation, probation for three years.
4	As of 2001 she is fully practicing everything she
5	could do. She walks away with her life intact, and
6	I walk away with my destroyed.
7	It has caused problems with me and my
8	husband. I have bouts of depression, and I don't
9	understand why they want to put a cap on the
10	victim's rights.
11	That was my only recourse. He said,
12	"The only way you can damage her is to make her pay
13	high enough that her malpractice insurance will go
14	up."
15	If they take away that right, we have
16	nothing, nothing to look at. I don't understand why
17	she can be practicing after 39 times and they want
18	to put a cap on us for 250. Why is there not a cap
19	for how many times a doctor can harm someone,
20	destroy their life?

it says, "Why does wearing a white coat give you

One of the papers that I have published,

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1	immunity?" That is something that I'd like to know.
2	They want to cover up all their mistakes
3	and let us walk away with nothing.
4	And about the confidentiality, I know
5	it's a little late for a lot of you guys. Don't do
6	it. I refused, absolutely refused. I will tell
7	every woman that I see, "Don't go to this woman."
8	I know that the insurance people they
9	do they pressure you to do that. "Well, we're
10	not going to give you that."
11	Well, don't take it. You know, the
12	money that I received does not ever give me the
13	right to have a child grow inside of me again. It
14	doesn't give me back the right to have my normal
15	life back without crying daily, without seeing a
16	pregnant woman walk down the street and know that
17	was taken away from me.
18	Thank you for your time.
19	MR. SCOTT: Thank you.
20	Ms. Stratman, Susan Stratman and her son
21	Daniel from Chesterfield, Missouri.
22	MS. STRATMAN: Hi. Thank you so much

for listening to our stories. This means a tremendous -- a great deal to us.

We took Daniel to St. Louis Children's Hospital on July 10, 1996, to have routine hernia surgery. He was supposed to be there several hours and go home that night. Instead he was discharged four months later.

The medical errors made by the supervising anesthesiologist and the student nurse anesthetist trainee included administration of an excessive dose of halothane for an excessive period of time; failure to continually monitor Daniel while under anesthesia; failure to properly adjust equipment to monitor blood pressure and pulse every three to five minutes; failure to notice that Daniel was not breathing spontaneously; failure to provide timely resuscitation; and then the anesthesia records to blatantly mislead and misstate the truth about what actually happened to Daniel.

We thank the Lord for a cardiologist.

Daniel had undergone three open heart surgeries at

Children's Hospital his first ten years of life, and that's why we went back to Children's. We were actually scheduled for a small hospital near our town, but chose to go back to Children's because they are the best, and we wanted the best for Daniel.

The cardiologist, who was on vacation, came in immediately when he heard what happened.

Daniel was taken to intensive care on a ventilator.

Dr. Payne researched, and to make a long story

short, he knew immediately that there were mistakes.

He demanded an investigation that took four weeks. During that four weeks we were not told anything. Every thing was very hush. Daniel was on a ventilator in intensive care. They were trying to prepare us to turn off his machines.

Thank the Lord, he survived, but he suffered very severe brain damage. After the four week investigation, they did tell us everything.

The mistakes were admitted. Dr. Payne saw to it that everything was out on the table, everything except for the fact that the anesthesiologist

changed the records, and our lawyer discovered that several years later.

Daniel's prognosis at the time was no recovery. They told us after he survived to prepare to take home a little boy who would never walk, talk, go to the bathroom on his own, and they told us to take him home, change his diapers, and try to get on with our lives. He was 11 years old at the time.

I told them I wasn't going to accept that, and we're very thankful Daniel can walk, but he needs assistance. He doesn't have good balance. He can talk, but it's very difficult for people to understand him. So we interpret for him. He can eat, but he needs 24 hour care. He cannot dress himself; he cannot shower himself. He's cortically blind, but we are very thankful for the progress that he has made.

The anesthesiologist who made the mistakes and changed the records is still practicing at Children's, and unfortunately the cardiologist who blew the whistle is gone. It doesn't make sense

to me then. It doesn't make sense to me six and 1 2 half years later. 3 In Missouri, we did settle. We settled for a confidential -- we are under a gag order. 4 mediated, as I said, for almost 16 hours. Fourteen 5 of those hours were on a price. The last two hours 6 7 were fighting. They wanted us to take everything off of the anesthesiologist's database, and we 8 9 absolutely refused to do that. 10 We were going to go to court on that 11 issue, but they finally reneged. I would like to 12 see if it is on her database. I have not 13 researched. I didn't know that I was privy to that 14 information, and I'm finding out that maybe I am. 15 But we do have a cap in Missouri. 16 have an inflation adjusted cap on noneconomic 17 damages. That was approximately 530,000 at the time 18 for each of the two defendants that were named in 19 Daniel's case. 20 Of course, these caps are grossly inadequate to cover Daniel's medical costs, needs. 21

How it turned our family, we have four daughters.

It literally turned our lives upside down. 1 We left one morning form Children's 2 3 hospital. We drove 65 miles to get to the hospital, and we never ever stayed in that house again. 4 5 were never able to go back home. We live in St. Louis County now so 6 7 Daniel can be near doctors and therapists and 8 everyone that he needs to see. We literally have 9 changed every aspect of our lives in every single There was nothing about July 9, 1996 that was 10 way. 11 the same on July 10, 1996. 12 And she continues to practice, and we're not bitter. I'm not bitter. I have had to deal 13 with that. We are so thankful to have our son. 14 15 is the light of our lives. He is an encouragement 16 to everyone who meets him. 17 He never complains. He is just amazing, 18 but he has a fight and a determination to get on 19 with life. He wants to go to college in a year, and 20 I believe he will go. 21 But this cap, President Bush's proposed 22 cap of \$250,000 regardless of the number of

defendants, it would cut Missouri's caps by 75 1 percent, and Missouri's caps are already unfair. 2 3 I think just a summation: to place arbitrary limits, it victimizes people like Daniel 4 who are already victims, and I just feel like 5 there's got to be a way to stop this. As many 6 people have said, we need to stop insurance 7 companies from having so much control over health 8 9 care system. We need to reform the accounting 10 11 practices and the business practices of the 12 insurance industry, and we need to improve the quality of medical care by weeding out bad doctors. 13 We need state medical boards who will be 14 15 strengthened, and we need doctors disciplined for 16 their incompetence. 17 We need help for people like Daniel who 18 are legitimately injured. We don't need big corporations and negligent doctors to get away with 19 20 murder anymore. 21 Lawyers are not the problem. Jurors are 22 not the problem. The system is not the problem.

1	Daniel is not the problem. Insurance companies are
2	the problem, and doctors making mistakes are the
3	problem, and that needs to be fixed.
4	Thank you very much.
5	MR. SCOTT: Thank you.
6	Bill.
7	MR. DELAHUNT: Thanks, Bobby.
8	I think CSPAN is taping this particular
9	hearing, and I want to make a point, and I think
10	it's important to the viewers that will watch this
11	understand that these people who have testified here
12	today, most of them it's my understanding, their
13	cases are over. Their cases are settled. They're
14	not here today for themselves. They're concerned
15	about others. They're concerned about the system.
16	No one is here today because of self-
17	interest. They care about other people, about our
18	community and about our country and about our
19	system.
20	MS. JOHNS: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I
21	would like to share a little bit about what Daniel's
22	mother said. There is a big promotion out there

1	that doctors are having to leave their states
2	because of high insurance premiums.
3	MR. SCOTT: Ms. Johns, do you want to
4	state your name, please, for the record?
5	MS. JOHNS: My name is Jodie Johns. I'm
6	from Invergrove Heights, Minnesota.
7	Our family, too, left the state that we
8	were living in in order to receive better health
9	care. Our son was injured in the State of
10	Washington, and because of something called as
11	Casper alert, that's a black flag that was put on
12	our son's file that we didn't know about for three
13	and a half years. Over 100 hospitalizations and 22
14	surgeries, we did not know why we were treated with
15	such contempt, such inappropriate and demeaning
16	ways.
17	We found out through our attorney that
18	there was something called the Casper alert. That
19	alert said that we were contemptible and litigious.
20	We were simply looking out for our son's best
21	interests.
22	He was injured at day six. He was

injured by jaundice. Over 60 percent of all babies get jaundice in this country. It was eradicated in the 1970s. It has sadly reemerged simply because of a breakdown in our health care system.

Our drive-by deliveries, our fragmented system; we have a serious problem.

I am grateful for the opportunity to be able to be a part of a group of mothers who have decided that we cannot allow this to continue to continue. We are here today to insure the safety of our health care system, and yes, in some ways, legally in some ways, we pray we never have to come back into that system.

But unfortunately, because our son has been injured we have to live in the health care system every single day. We count on the health care system every single day to keep our baby alive. My son is five and a half years old. He will have a lifetime of health care challenges.

I do not want an adversarial position with the my health care people. I do not want to allow the insurance companies to create a myth and a

rift between patients and doctors. This is appalling. We need to work together.

What we're here for is for patient centered care. We are here for a challenge and a change. We are changing agents. We are the very people who are the eyes and the ears of the front line, and we can say today right here and now we need to make those changes. We are there.

Listen to what we have to say. We're not here to be adversarial with our doctors. We want to be partners. We want to be a part of a solution. We can to make changes for the betterment of all people in these United States.

We want to make a difference for our doctors. We want them to thrive and grow. I have the utmost respect for some of the greatest human beings I've ever met. I call them "doctor," but I am also appalled at the fact that the very person who refused to put my son under those bilirubin lights went back three days later and changed the records. That allowed me to never even consider a confidentiality agreement. She still practices

1 today.

I will also say this. Due to medical error after medical error over 100 hospitalizations, we fled the State of Washington, and we moved to Minnesota to receive better health care. We didn't know a soul in Minnesota. We did not have job stability. We didn't have a church. We left everything we knew behind to move to a state for one reason, and that was for better health care.

If the doctors are running and fleeing the states, I don't know where they're going, but I can tell you this family dropped everything to save the lives of their two children, and we are grateful to have this opportunity to be here.

Thank you for listening to us. Thank you for taking the time to really listen and to let your heart -- let your heart be moved.

God bless you and thank you.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much.

And your testimony, I suppose, is one of the problems with one of the provision, the joint

1	and several liability, where you would have to chase
2	after each and every person that had anything to do
3	with the malpractice that was inflicted on your
4	family and get their portion, a separate lawsuit for
5	each and every person rather than sue the hospital
6	and let them chase after everybody or just have an
7	insurance policy that covers everybody. You would
8	have to chase after each and every person, and if
9	you left one out, you would lose whatever everybody
10	else pointing at the empty chair could blame on
11	them.
12	MS. JOHNS: I just want to make one more
13	point about that. My son did prevail apparently in
14	the health care system, and I have to say that every
15	single dollar that Nathaniel received will go
16	directly back into the same institution that injured
17	him. They will profit again from him.
18	So thank you again.
19	MR. SCOTT: Thank you.
20	Ed Whiddon from Georgia.
21	MR. WHIDDON: Yes, sir. I appreciate
22	you're letting me speak.

I thought we would be speaking tomorrow, 1 and we had a flight coming in this afternoon. So we 2 3 found out it was earlier. I got all my family up at five o'clock this morning to stay by to get a flight 4 5 here, and I was afraid I wasn't going to be able to 6 speak. 7 My name is Ed Whiddon. I was an Eastern Airline captain. I was an Air Force colonel. 8 9 a Henry County Commissioner Chairman in my county; 10 had nothing wrong with me. 11 Eastern had shut down, as a lot of you 12 I got an opportunity to go fly with a new carrier, ValuJet, just starting out; going to be a 13 training pilot for ValuJet. That's all I had ever 14 15 done in the Air Force and Eastern, was be an 16 instructor pilot. And I thought, well, I'll have 17 just a little, simple, simple operation because we 18 had 17 days before we were going to get our 19 airplanes from the FAA for the flying purpose. So I went in, and a very quick 20 In fact, I even considered out-patient. 21 operation. 22 I came out paralyzed from the waist

down, confined to a wheelchair, months and months of therapy; could not get out of bed, couldn't turn over. They messed up. I'm in a wheelchair sitting back over there right now every day for the rest of my life.

Needless to say, I'll never fly again.

The point I'm making and I'm trying to make, I

wanted to make real pointed this thing about pain

and suffering, sometimes it's the only money that's

there because I was unemployed. Eastern Airlines

had shut down. I was no longer flying for the Air

Force. I was no longer a county commission

chairman. I was zero. I was a slab of mean with no

money, no money.

So we spent three years doing depositions, and my attorneys, bless their souls, stayed with us, spent a lot of money. In Georgia you have to have another physician to sign an affidavit that you have had grievous wrong and they didn't meet the standard of care or you don't bring one of these frivolous lawsuits.

(Laughter.)

1	MR. WHIDDON: So anyway, my case was not
2	frivolous, but three years after we filed this thing
3	and many depositions and written statements from the
4	insurance company of their insurance policies and
5	amounts, finally we decided, well, we'll try to go
6	to negotiation or arbitration.
7	And I paid \$1,500 for an arbitrator. We
8	go in there and, of course, I didn't realize about
9	the economics of not having a job and everything.
10	They laughed in my face. They offered me \$125,000
11	max for my case, and I'm lying there. I can't even
12	hardly move.
13	And I'm looking, and I'm thinking, "How
14	can they possibly do this?"
15	I owed twice that amount at the
16	hospital. I owed twice that amount for my
17	attorneys, and they offered me 125,000. I said, "I
18	can't take it. It doesn't begin to pay."
19	They laughed in my case, and they said,
20	"We'll see you in court."
21	So my point is if they get down to 250
22	on pain and suffering, they're not going to settle

with anybody any time anywhere because there's no need for them to.

Number one, a decent attorney will not take a case knowing that he's got to spend 100 to \$150,000 investigating it and documenting the case when he's got a chance of making \$80,000 off of max for pain and suffering? They will shut down the cases against the people. They will shut them down.

I guess the real point that I want to say is that if anybody thinks that this law is a good law -- and I hear this from all these people all day long -- I would invite anybody that thinks it's a good law to come sit in my wheelchair or spend 24 hours in my lifetime when I go up to the lunch counter trying to reach the food like this and walking in and people looking over me, asking the customers behind me because they think I'm probably there with my mamma.

It hurts. It hurts every day, and I'm so fortunate compared to some of the stories we've heard here today.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1	I say anybody that wants to offer that to the
2	President, to the other party, whatever, shame on
3	you. That's a horrible, horrible law.
4	MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much.
5	MR. DELAHUNT: I just have this one.
6	MR. SCOTT: Well, let me just make this
7	one.
8	One of the things you've illuminated is
9	the difference in state laws on speculative damages.
10	Some allow speculation of damages. If you have
11	earning potential, that can count. Others, if you
12	don't have a job right then, you can't speculate as
13	to what it could have been, and the amount of
14	damages would vary from state to state.
15	And that is why one size fits all just
16	doesn't make it.
17	MR. WHIDDON: It doesn't work. Sir, I
18	might add one other thing, and I forgot it, and I
19	apologize.
20	During the information, they told our
21	attorneys sent letters saying that they had one
22	policy for \$1 million. We asked them in

depositions, and they said they thought that's what it was. They'd supply the answer to us.

 $\label{eq:the came in written form, $1$} % \begin{center} \begin$ 

When we won, we had a very good award.

I've got my money. I'm just paying my money today

trying to stop this horrible law. When we got the

award, we had agreed to a high-low, and the award

was higher than the amounts that we had done for the

high-low.

But I was satisfied. You know, you take your chance and that goes, and I would have paid off my attorneys and my doctor bills, and I'd have still had some money that I could have got by with. And, frankly, you know, I'm just a poor boy and I didn't need much, but we got to worrying about the way they were so excited. They were jumping up and down, the attorneys for the other side. So we said, well, maybe -- we had made part of the high-low that they verify the policies. They didn't verify. We kept after them. They'd file suit to make us take the low. They filed suit to make us take the money.

1	Then when they went into court, the
2	judge looked at it and he found the insurance
3	company and the people involved in the transaction
4	guilty of fraud, fraud. There was four times the
5	amount of money that they had said.
6	So the insurance companies, they are
7	greedy. They're trying to push the good doctors
8	aside, and we need to get rid of the bad doctors,
9	but they are taking advantage of people.
10	And my lawyer, who is a gentleman,
11	assumed that they would tell him the truth when they
12	sent a letter saying what the coverage was. He told
13	me he never will believe anybody again from an
14	insurance company.
15	So you've got to watch them, and if they
16	get 250, it's over.
17	MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much.
18	Bill.
19	MR. DELAHUNT: Yeah, just for one
20	minute, I think that requires when this bill comes
21	before this committee an amendment to insist and
22	mandate full disclosure of coverage. Put it right

out on the table. If the insurance companies want to push this particular legislation, let's get them to put right out on the table the amount of coverage.

And I'm just going to make one request of you, Bobby and John. This issue is just so important, and like I said earlier, it has been such a powerful experience for us that I would hope that you and Mr. Conyers would negotiate with the Chairman of the committee that when we have a formal hearing, you know, not just one day with four witnesses, but several days, of one day dedicated to victims so that, again, the American people can hear and be reminded of where we're at, what the problems are, and you know, have input into the process, you know, to their members of Congress what makes sense in terms of how to address it.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you.

We have a couple other witnesses, and Vicki Vassal will be next, and then Ms. Surlas.

MS. SURLAS: I just wanted to make a quick comment in case I don't get to talk.

1	Everyone keeps talking about the award
2	to the victim of 250,000. I think everyone forgets
3	my jury trial was two weeks long. Our expenses were
4	almost 100,000. Plus my attorney's fees, which were
5	well deserved.
6	That means I would have gotten about
7	\$65,000 for the rest of my life. So when they talk
8	about a cap of 250,000, it's not a cap of 250,000.
9	For some people the cost could be even
10	higher. They may end up with 50,000 or less.
11	Nobody is thinking about the other side of it, and
12	the media never prints the other side of it. They
13	don't hear about all of these cases and all of the
14	pain and suffering and what it really does.
15	They need to print the truth.
16	MR. SCOTT: And as Mr. Whiddon pointed
17	out, the offer of settlement with nothing to lose,
18	if all you can lose is 250, you're certainly not
19	going to offer 250. You'll offer much less than
20	that.
21	Thank you.
22	Ms. Vassal.

MS. BOATWRIGHT: Good afternoon. 1 Mv 2 name is Nikkoll Boatwright, and I'm a survivor of my 3 mom, Hyacinth Vassal, who died of breast cancer. My mom went in for a routine mammogram 4 5 in October of '99. Despite the federal law which requires the patient be notified that they find a 6 7 suspicion area, you know, of the mammogram, she wasn't notified at all. Despite the fact that her 8 9 doctor's office was right down the hallway from my 10 mother didn't mean anything. 11 She was never notified, and the question 12 was brought up to him: since you were so close to her office, why didn't you just walk down the 13 hallway and let her know? 14 15 He replied that he didn't want to upset 16 her at work. I think my mom would have preferred to 17 get upset over a little small problem that could 18 have been taken care of than a bigger problem that 19 she literally had to die of. 20 In August, she felt a lump in her breast 21 She immediately went to her doctor. herself. 22 had several occasions to notify her. She called her

doctor three weeks after this mammogram was taken in '99. He stated -- she called him for a report to get a clearance for her other job. He wrote a letter stating that my mom was in perfect health.

Nothing was wrong with her. She was able to work.

He could have brought it up at that

He could have brought it up at that time. Nothing was stated.

He had another opportunity in January when she went for her primary check-up. Nothing was stated. It was not until August that she left the lump herself and immediately went to the doctor, which they did an immediate biopsy that day. In a couple of days it was reported that it was breast cancer.

And when we were there that day the surgeon looked into the file and said, "Somebody made a boo-boo," because it was in the chart that it was a nodule in question in the area, and it wasn't stated to her. It wasn't reported. It wasn't sent off. A letter wasn't; it wasn't even a phone call, which he did state it was a phone call to my number, and he said he spoke with a man. There's no man

that lives in that house. So that was another lie. 1 2 The tumor was so big that she had to 3 have a complete mastectomy. The problem didn't stop there because it went to her liver to and to her 4 lungs. 5 The doctor only gave her three months to 6 7 live, which within three months she did pass, and I mean, for people to say that -- not people in 8 9 particular -- but for Bush to say that a lottery on 10 lawsuit, I don't see how he can even state something 11 like that because of the fact that you purchase your 12 lottery ticket at a store, a grocery store or a 13 convenience store. You cannot go to a store and purchase a ticket for your life. 14 15 I mean, my mom probably could have been 16 right here to give her story, but she's not. here for her. 17 18 I'm supposed to be getting married next 19 year, and I mean, I can't even have my mom at my own 20 wedding. I'm her only child. She won't even be 21 able to see her own granddaughter go to school or

anything, and I mean something that could have been

taken care of at an early date, which it wasn't. 1 So 2 that's why I'm here. 3 I mean, you hear stories of everyone These are real stories, real facts. I mean, 4 5 and who are the real victims? It's clear in your eyes who are the real victims right now. 6 7 The worst part of our ordeal is the pain and suffering, the headache, the discomfort, the 8 9 difficult that either we're living with a permanent 10 disability, a loss of a loved one. It's horrible. 11 In our eyes it's hurtful, but is it only in our eyes 12 to see that? 13 I'm sorry. I mean, I can't anymore, but 14 I'm just here on behalf of my mamma, and I'm glad 15 everybody is here to voice their opinion because to 16 hear the real side of what's the fact is really good that we're here. 17 18 We came together from different states. 19 I mean, I flew in from Miami and to be here in this 20 cold, it was a sacrifice for me. So I'm thankful 21 that I'm here. I'm thankful that my voice is being

heard.

Hopefully it will make a differences. I 1 hope that our voices today will make a difference. 2 3 Thank you. MR. SCOTT: Well, thank you, and the 4 5 purpose of this forum is to make sure these voices are heard. So I want to thank you for your 6 7 testimony today. 8 Ms. Burney. 9 MS. BURNEY: I want to thank you for 10 giving me a chance to say something. I came all the 11 way from Clarksville, Tennessee, and the reason I 12 did that was to be a part of this hearing, and of course, I heard all of the stories that have been 13 said this morning, and I'm really emotionally 14 15 distraught now to think that all of those things are 16 happening. 17 My situation that I want to speak about 18 is about nursing home abuse and neglect. My mother 19 died as a result of abuse and neglect in a nursing home, and after she died I went to the state 20 21 agencies and the proper people trying to get

something done about her situation and about all of

the situations I had observed in the nursing home while she was a resident.

I did not get any type of response, not even a letter or any response to my complaints to the state agencies. So I filed for a lawsuit against the nursing home where she lived. My suit is still going on after four years, and it's all of these people that talk about frivolous lawsuits. Frivolous lawsuits never get to this point. You have four years.

I did not file the lawsuit for money. I did not file the lawsuit for any -- as a sense of justice, although my mother did not have her day in court and I am sorry about that, but I filed the lawsuit trying to get help for the other people who lived with her and I loved in the nursing home where she lived.

Virtually all nursing home victims of abuse and neglect and even when it's murder are denied the justice of criminal courts. Instead public health officials may, if they do anything at all, issue a citation or request a written plan of

correction or impose a fine which is far too often never paid.

And I Have been working in this four years, and I have not heard of fines being paid.

This is not what happens when someone outside a nursing home is abused, neglected or dies before his time. There follows an arrest, a charge, a trial, and a prison sentence. This constitutional right is denied virtually all residents of nursing homes.

If residents or family members are to find some measure of justice, they must turn to a civil court in order to find at least limited justice, and as I said before, when I filed my lawsuit, I didn't do so in search of that limited justice, although it does hurt that Mamma didn't have her day in criminal court. I certainly did not do so for money. There is not enough money in the world to prompt me to go through what I have gone through during the unfolding of this lawsuit.

My emotions have been overwhelmed. My health has been severely compromised. My dignity

has been affronted, and access to people I love has been denied.

Those of us who have filed lawsuits in hopes of encouraging nursing home owners to provide quality care know that they need a critical disincentive to do so; that the only way to get their attention is to hit them where it hurts most, in the pocketbook.

Make no mistake about it. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is not a critical disincentive. If tort reform is enacted, far too many nursing home owners will pay those small settlements and continue to provide an environment where abuse, neglect and murder occurs. They will thumb their noses at family members who have lost their last hope to stop the egregious failure of care that occurs in most nursing homes.

If you have experienced what I have experienced, and many others, if you had heard what I have heard, would you want someone you love to live in a nursing home where care is not provided because of corporate greed, to make money and to cut

the staff where the people cannot be taken care of? 1 At this, and the President and the 2 3 members of the health care industry persist in calling lawsuit frivolous. I can assure you that if 4 I were at liberty to tell you the circumstances of 5 Mamma's last years, of her last days, not one of you 6 7 in good conscience could call my lawsuit frivolous. I beseech you to value the lives of 8 9 people who are victims of malpractice. I beseech 10 you to assure that residents of nursing homes will 11 be given their day in criminal court. I beseech you 12 to reject tort reform, which is a rhetorical device intended to mislead. 13 And we are here today, many of us, at 14 15 our own expense to try to appeal to the people of 16 you who have the ability to bring about change and make a difference. Please remember all of these 17 18 stories you've heard today and try to end this tort 19 reform and the awful, pitiful \$250,000 cap. 20 Thank you for letting me speak. 21 MR. SCOTT: Thank you. 22 Deborah Surlas.

MS. SURLAS: I will keep mine brief 1 because the hour is getting late. 2 3 I am a registered nurse, and that did not help me prevent the malpractice that occurred to 4 I was diabetic for 20-some years. Diabetic 5 retinopathy is one of the leading causes of 6 7 blindness. My HMO sent me to an incompetent doctor. I was going for an ophthalmology diabetic check-up. 8 9 I was actually sent to an optometrist because I also 10 needed a new prescription. 11 The optometrist called himself Dr. So-12 He did not say, "I am an optometrist," and-so. which I knew was not adequate for me. I thought he 13 14 was an ophthalmologist. 15 I was in another hospital, and the 16 doctor treating me there for some other diabetic 17 complications asked that I be seen by the 18 ophthalmology department to evaluate the degree of 19 diabetic retinopathy in my eyes. 20 I was seen by a resident in the very 21 beginning of his training in ophthalmology. Again, he was slightly older looking. He called himself, 22

Dr. So-and-so. I didn't know he was a resident just 1 2 beginning his training. He was not overseen by an 3 attending physician. He misdiagnosed me with glaucoma, which 4 does run in my family, although I have never had 5 glaucoma. 6 7 Then I chose to have follow-up care with my doctors at home because of my HMO. They sent me 8 9 again to the same doctor's office. This time I was 10 seen by the ophthalmologist now because I had a 11 diagnosis of glaucoma, not because of my diabetes. 12 That doctor followed along with the resident's diagnosis of glaucoma and again missed 13 the fact that I had advanced retinopathy in my eyes 14 15 from the diabetes. 16 Eventually one of my eyes hemorrhaged. 17 I saw him again. He had no idea what happened other 18 than it bled, didn't know what was wrong. 19 I finally went outside my HMO for a 20 second opinion to a very good ophthalmologist who 21 specializes in retinopathy, which not everyone does. 22 During the course of our -- well, also later on,

1	although I've had almost 4,000 burns of laser in my
2	good eye to preserve that vision which has been
3	compromised, I went totally blind for seven months
4	because of all of the blood in my eye, and I had to
5	wait for it to clear up.
6	So that we can say that you can try and
7	walk in my shoes. You can shut your eyes to see
8	what it's like to be blind, but you know, you can
9	always open your eyes again.
10	I live in fear that anything could
11	happen to my so-called good eye, which is like
12	looking through a dirty glass of water. I know what
13	it is like to be totally blind.
14	I was a highly successful business
15	person. I've cut back on a lot of that because I
16	can't go anywhere at night. I'm like an animal at
17	home.
18	I can't see in the dark. I can't see in
19	dimly lit rooms. I can't go outside of my house at
20	night even to take our dogs out because I can't see
21	well enough.
22	If I'm in a sunny day and I walk into a

restaurant, I can't see. There's an entire list of 1 2 things I can't do. I also can't see in bright light 3 because of the damage to my good eye. If I had only known and been sent to 4 5 decent doctors or known that they were students. Μv HMO still to this day uses this same one 6 7 ophthalmologist for his diabetic patients. During the course of our trial, we found 8 9 out that his specialty was ocular plastic surgery, not diabetic retinopathy, and he is the only 10 11 ophthalmologist that the group uses. 12 Medical care is too expensive for 13 patients to go outside their insurance carriers to get care. So I would like to say that we've already 14 15 been victimized once. That's more than enough. 16 impose these new caps of 250,000 -- we've just 17 discussed that that doesn't even mean 250,000 --18 would be victimizing us a second time, and that's 19 just not fair. 20 So I urge you to please convince them 21 all that we don't want to be victimized again, and 22 as the Congressman said, my case has already been

settled. I am not here for myself. I am here for 1 all of the other victims and the future victims. 2 3 Thank you. MS. TEISCHMAN: My name is Camille 4 I'm from Seaford, New York. 5 Teischman. I'm here today to share the story of my 6 daughter, Michelle Teischman, and to speak on her 7 behalf and on behalf of many more who have suffered 8 9 and who may continue to suffer the pain and agony of 10 medical malpractice. 11 This is a picture of my little daughter 12 She's 16 years old. When Michelle was born, now. this is the first picture that I saw of my child. 13 14 never got to see her because she was whisked from 15 the hospital off to another hospital to try to save 16 her life. Placing an arbitrary cap of \$250,000 for 17 18 life on medical malpractice is unjust. I couldn't 19 pay for the nursing care alone that helps me care 20 for my child on a daily basis with that amount of 21 money, needless to say, the other services and 22 equipment that she needs that are not covered by

insurance companies.

We cannot take medical malpractice cases out of the hands of the American judicial system.

An arbitrary cap of 250,000 is discriminatory. Each person's case is different and unique and must be judged on a one-by-one basis. It must be fair and impartial.

I'd like to share Michelle's story with you. I'm an educator, and I guess the reason that I'm here is I felt that it was important because I feel that Congress, President Bush, the American public needs to be educated as to what the right thing is here to do.

On March 19th, 1986, my life changed.

That's the birth date of my daughter, Michelle

Teischman. It was the night that would never be

forgotten. It changed life for my family forever.

Michelle suffered serious brain damage because the on call obstetrician left the hospital for many hours. I was the victim of a car accident, near fatal collision. They took me to the nearest hospital, which was a community hospital. There was

no doctor on call. It took hours to get an obstetrician.

And then when she came, the doctor put a fetal monitor on her and left me to go pick her husband up at the hospital. I was left in the care of ER nurses who did not know how to read a fetal monitor strip. I had a placenta abruptio driving my car home from work one day and what was a beginning of a placenta abruptio ended up 100 percent placenta abruptio because they waited so long to take my child. She could have been near normal and not with the medical complications she has.

My child suffered a severe deprivation of oxygen before her birth and has devastating injuries as a result of it. Just to name a few, cerebral palsy as a result of global brain damage, severe developmental delays, asthma, hyper reactive airway disease, hydrocephalus necessitating a VP shunt, microcephaly, nastagma, strabismus, and the list goes on and on.

Michelle is 16 years old, soon to be 17.

Although I try to make her life as normal as

possible, Michelle is quite limited. It is very sad 1 because she understands a lot. she is aware of the 2 3 world around her, but she is confined to a wheelchair. She cannot speak to tell you her needs 4 5 or wants. Michelle needs someone with her 24 hours 6 7 a day. Michelle will never be able to do the things that you or I do. She cannot go to the bathroom by 8 9 herself, bathe herself or groom herself. She cannot feed herself. She cannot defend or protect herself. 10 11 She cannot go outside to run, romp, and play. 12 Michelle will never go to college, get 13 married or have a family of her own one day. No one can tell me that her pain and 14 15 suffering is only worth \$250,000 for her entire 16 This is not even a drop in the bucket for the life. 17 ongoing care that Michelle needs. 18 Michelle did not ask to be harmed at 19 birth. She is entitled to be compensated for the 20 devastating losses she has sustained, not only 21 physical, but also emotional. Michelle's pain and

suffering endures each and every day of her life.

She cannot even tell you where it hurts or why she is sad.

Some people before talked about the insurance industry, and this happens to be my pet peeve because I want you to clearly understand what has happened as a result of my daughter's settlement.

The insurance company has not been too happy that I won. So since the settlement of my daughter's case, which took approximately ten years, I am now on my third lawsuit against the insurance company because they continue to deny medical necessity on my child.

I really flew off the coop when my daughter went into her second neurosurgery. The doctor said she needed to have her nursing care, and I was told that there was no medical necessity after this. That was the second neurosurgery to revise her shunt which popped. Now, that is sort of a lifeline for her because she has a blockage in her brain, and without this shunt she would not live.

And I pursued a campaign of my own. I

went to the physician with the news, and I said,

"You must speak and advocate for your patient. This
is not right. The insurance company can't tell you
what your patient needs. You must tell the
insurance company what this patient needs."

They have tried to financially tear me apart by dragging me through these ongoing cases. I have been through the last year alone the external review process of the State of New York three times because they denied medical equipment like a sander which my daughter needs to be in every day to allow her bones in her body and her body functions to continue to function.

That was absolutely frivolous because that's not something you argue about. These are needed pieces of equipment.

Everything I apply for they deny. We've been through ongoing and ongoing with nursing care.

One I won the suit with the nursing care, they turned around and pulled all of the therapies. And I'm presently battling out to maintain therapies.

So you talk about financial burdens and 1 economic damages. If I didn't have the monies from 2 3 the settlement, I would not have been able to pursue these continuous cases because, you know, that's 4 what they were trying to do, sort of strangle me, 5 you know, midstream because I wouldn't be able to 6 7 win a case if I didn't have the financial backing to do so. 8 9 So, you know, the insurance companies, 10 you must take a very close look at the insurance 11 companies and see what they're doing. They're 12 making plenty of money on our children. I was really appalled when I saw an 13 14 advertisement of the very insurance company who was 15 denying benefits of my child to turn around and say 16 that they were advocating for children with brain 17 injuries and wanting to help out by setting trust 18 funds up for these children. I mean, that is 19 ludicrous. 20 We must demand accountability from

medical professionals. Let's ask the question:

are there so many medical malpractice cases?

21

1	Don't look at the victims. Look at the
2	doctors. I mean, I have some wonderful doctors
3	also, as other people have said, that have helped my
4	daughter to survive, and I'm thankful for that. But
5	I also know that there are many that are not doing
6	the job they're supposed to do.
7	I have a 20 year old son that just went
8	off to college to become a doctor. He said, "Mom,
9	someone has to make changes and someone has to make
10	a difference."
11	So you know, we know that everyone is
12	the bad guy here, but those who do make these
13	tremendous errors like the stories you've heard
14	today, there has to be some accountability. Don't
15	put the burden on the victims of those malpractice
16	cases.
17	Thank you.
18	MR. SCOTT: Thank you. Thank you very
19	much.
20	I think we have one more witness.
21	MS. KATSOULAS: Yes, and I will be
22	brief. I promise.

1	MR. SCOTT: Okay.
2	MS. KATSOULAS: Hi. My name is Terry
3	Katsoulas. I actually am no longer Terry Katsoulas.
4	I'm now Terry Ridgewell. I'll explain.
5	My husband died six weeks after being
6	diagnosed with stomach cancer. However, he had been
7	under doctor's care for five years, and you know,
8	that's the long and short of it, but in retrospect,
9	you know, I, too, have a gag order, not that I got
10	gozillions. Believe me, I didn't. It will cover my
11	children's college, and it will keep a roof over our
12	head, but that's pretty much it.
13	This 250,000 cap is absolutely
14	ridiculous, and if you really think about it, it's
15	only about, like this woman said earlier, about 65
16	when all is said and done, and probably even less
17	than that.
18	But something definitely needs to be
19	done, and I just wanted to be heard.
20	Thank you.
21	MR. SCOTT: Thank you.
22	We had one other witness that wanted to

testify. 1 2 Thank you. 3 MS. FULTON: My name is Cathy Fulton, and I'm from Jackson, New Jersey. 4 And to just make it briefly, too, I 5 drove down here yesterday and to voice my opinion, 6 7 too. In this entire session here, I have been enlightened myself, not knowing what the facts are 8 9 here and being told, like hearing about what the insurance companies -- how really they are the ones 10 11 that are creating this entire problem. 12 If I don't know about it, millions of other people in this United States do not know about 13 it. And it is something that needs to be changed. 14 15 And nobody is here. I'd rather have my 16 husband here than being here or having to deal with 17 a lawsuit and dealing with all of this stuff, just 18 like everyone else wants their loved one. 19 My husband was diagnosed with lymphoma 20 last May 15th. He comes home from the doctors after 21 my four year old daughter had her birthday party,

and he tells me that when he came back home.

We also made a trip to Disney World, where we were leaving on May 24th, and he had a biopsy done on May 20th. So we had to deal with all of that pressures, and June 1st we come back, and he was admitted to the hospital. They told us that we would go through hell and back again, and what actually happened to him was he was given the wrong chemotherapy. The lymphoma did not kill him. The chemotherapy did.

They did not read the label on the chemotherapy. That was an entire breakdown of protocol of the way the system works on how the chemo gets from the floor down to the radiology room. Every step of the way there was numerous spots where they just had to read the bag. That's all they had to do, right down to the doctor where the doctor at the last minute could say, "What is this?"

Nobody read the chart. Nobody read the chart. I was with my husband. The entire process took about two, three hours. Several other times he had the same procedure, which was given through a

1	lumbar puncture, and it took 20 minutes. I was
2	waiting at least over two hours for him, and they
3	did not realize the mistake until eight hours later
4	when he was supposed to get another chemo put into
5	him intravenously, where that one was given him
6	intrathecally, which is fatal, and it says it right
7	on the bag.
8	This happened Thursday. My sister and I
9	stayed there the entire time until that Monday. It
10	was a slow, painful death, watching him get
11	paralyzed from the toes up to his head, excruciating
12	pain the last two days. He lost his hearing.
13	To see that, I am on medication myself
14	now for post traumatic stress syndrome just to deal
15	with all of that, where a simple, simple error on
16	the parts of the nurses and the doctor to do such a
17	thing.
18	My life has been changed forever since
19	July 25th. My four year old daughter, my 12 year
20	old son.
21	To put a cap on something like this for
22	my children, for their future, your entire life

changes. You don't want that. You just want -- I 1 2 want justice for everyone. Really I don't want this 3 to happen again where I want to have something changed with chemotherapy and the way that is 4 5 administered. I hope this would never happen to somebody again. 6 7 And it also happened in New Jersey a few years before, I found out, and nothing was changed 8 9 about the way that that is dispensed with chemo. 10 We are all victims. My children are 11 I am a victim, and to have this cap put on 12 is ludicrous. We need to let it go to trial so this can be settled that way, not for somebody set. 13 somebody who doesn't have this happen to him to 14 15 think that way, to make these changes, and if it 16 affects them personally, they would be thinking 17 differently right now. If it doesn't happen to you, 18 it's an entirely different picture. 19 Thank you. 20 MR. SCOTT: Thank you very much. 21 What we've heard today has been very 22 moving and I think encourages us to continue to

fight against this legislation. We've heard problems. Many problems really relate to the Patient's Bill of Rights, which we're also trying to get passed, which would require the HMO denying benefits -- make them responsible for the decisions they make.

We've heard problems with the cap in real life when the attorney decides to take a case or not. The attorney's fees, if an attorney can't make any money on a case, many of the very worthy cases, people will just be left without representation.

We've also heard a real life situation where if there's a \$250,000 cap, you're not going to be able to settle for that.

The plaintiff is responsible for all of the expenses in litigation. So if you are given an offer of 75, \$100,000, you might have to take it because by the time you've gone to court, paid all of the expenses and then risk the possibility that you might lose and have to pay all of your expenses, reimburse all of the expenses, you're left with a

1	situation where the cap is really maybe 75 or
2	\$100,000, not 250.
3	So when we've heard all of the
4	complaints about how limited 250 is, in real life
5	you're not even talking about that.
6	So I want to thank all of the witnesses
7	who have been with us today, and particularly thank
8	John Conyers, our colleague from Michigan, for
9	bringing us all together.
10	MR. CONYERS: Thank you.
11	Bobby Scott, you've done a great job
12	here. My emotions really overcame me today, and I'm
13	glad you were able to step into the breech with Bill
14	Delahunt of Massachusetts.
15	Does anybody have something on their
16	mind they want to say before we walk out of here?
17	MR. GOLDFADEN: I'm Ron Goldfaden. I'm
18	a medical malpractice attorney from New Jersey.
19	I appreciate the opportunity to be here
20	today, too. I greatly appreciate you all being here
21	and listening to the victims. This, as you know, is
22	really the tip of the iceberg. My firm specializes

1	in these kind of cases, and I have hundreds of
2	stories like this and other medical malpractice
3	attorneys have the same.
4	What can we do to try to change the
5	minds of some of the majority party that are not
6	present here today? I know we're a long way off
7	from thinking strategy, but it's wonderful that you
8	people are here and listening, and I'm concerned
9	about the others that may be voting against us.
10	Are there any thoughts that you have as
11	to what victims can do from here?
12	MR. CONYERS: See me in Bobby Scott's
13	office immediately after this hearing.
14	MR. GOLDFADEN: Okay.
15	MR. CONYERS: Anybody else?
16	MR. McCORMACK: Can I make one
17	suggestion?
18	MR. CONYERS: Sure.
19	MR. McCORMACK: Like I said, I'm a Gulf
20	War vet, and I support my veterans, and what the
21	President is doing I agree with. He's forcing the
22	Iraqi government to hand over documents to get rid

of mass destruction of weapons. 1 Why can't he do that in our homeland 2 3 with the insurance companies? Force them to open up their books. Show us their records because when 4 5 they do, we completely rebut their argument. MR. SCOTT: When I was in the state 6 7 senate of Virginia, we did that, and we found that if you go into their books and look at some of the 8 9 things that Representative Schakowsky was talking about, you'll find that insurance reform and the way 10 11 they are regulated would do a lot to reduce 12 malpractice insurance rates. 13 MR. CONYERS: Thanks, everyone. That concludes this forum. We appreciate you all being 14 15 here. 16 (Whereupon, at 1:45 p.m., the forum in 17 the above-entitled matter was concluded.)